CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

Sharpe George H.
1867 Europe.

See miscellaneous Letters
Jan 16 1867 - Kingston N.Y.
June 12 " London
June 19 " "
Dec. 7 " Kingston N.Y report.

For mission to Canada 1868
See card.

Rec.d. Mar. 7th
dated 7 March 1867

No 1 Sir

Liverpool Feb.y 15th 1867.

I have to inform you that I arrived at London on the 10th Instant.

The following morning I delivered to Mr. Adams your letter and read to him my instructions, also stating to him fully such matters as were not contained therein.

He immediately gave me notes to Mr. Morse and Mr. Dudley. I saw Mr. Morse on the 12th, and on the 13th came here, where I am receiving great kindness and assistance from Mr. Dudley.

I am looking over the ground, and have little to report. I find however the following.

In the last days of August 1865 the rebel Generals Preston and Walker arrived with Judah P. Benjamin at Southampton by the West India boat. In the first week of September 1865 Breckenridge sailed for Quebec in the Hibernia, by which vessels Mason had also taken passage, but did not go.

On the 27th of September 1865 Tunnelli

arrived at Liverpool, and the same evening drove in a cab to the Oratory of the Holy Ghost, taking a travelling bag with him.

He remained at that place until Saturday morning the 30th of September 1865 when he left for London in the 9 o'clock a.m. train, and was seen, after having paid his fare, seated in a first class carriage.

He was dressed as when he arrived, and took with him the travelling bag above referred to.

I cannot get them, but I think that Surratt remained in London several days and then returned here, that he went a second time to London, and returned here again before finally leaving Liverpool.

I am Sir Very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant

George H. Harper

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State.

Do you keep
this with your
secret service
papers

Respectfully
Denis

Rec'd Ch. St. Aug
No 2. Lt. P. Smith
Copy. London March 9. 1867
Wm. E. P. Smith

Sir.

After tracing Surratt to London, I found it difficult to proceed with rapidity.

When Benjamin arrived in London, early in September 1865 (and before Surratt) he went to Fenton's hotel, where his name does not appear on the books.

He soon however transferred himself to lodgings at 41 Jackville Street, Piccadilly, from which, while retaining his rooms, he was at times absent, out of town; and on one occasion returned very unexpectedly, to the disturbance of a gentleman occupying them meantime. This gentleman was a stranger to Benjamin, and had been admitted to the occupation of the rooms by the lessor, in the design of deriving additional pecuniary advantage from them during Benjamin's absence. The location of Jackville Street Piccadilly is in the quarter then occupied by rebels, and by reason of the Burlington Arcade, and some other places near by, had facilities for the meeting of persons, other than at the house.

I find that George Mc Henry of Philadelphia, one of the worst rebels abroad during the war, arrived in England in May 1865 under very suspicious circumstances. He was in Richmond at the time of its capture, where he was not molested.

Subsequently, and in the month of April, he was in the city of New York, concealed by his friends, and it was understood that the U. S. authorities were looking after him.

His friends got him off in the City of Cork on the Thursday preceding May 9th 1865, and he arrived in Liverpool about May 20th, but not in his own name, and no one knew anything of him either on board, or on his arrival; it being now understood that he was concealed in the Coal-bunks.

He is still in London, and I am not disinclined to believe that if the investigation should be successful, this man McHenry will be found connected with some of the worst features of the last hours of the War.

Soon after my return from Liverpool, our Consul Mr Morse sent to me a man named Courtney, formerly, I think Sheriff of St Louis, who was in the rebel service during the war. He admits that he was not in the military service, and speaks of getting in and out of the Confederacy by running the blockade.. I am told that he has lately been giving, or claiming to give information to Mr Brashear understood to be here under some Colour of authority from the Treasury Department. Courtney professes to be anxious to furnish information to the U. S. authorities for pecuniary reward, and also for the purpose of rehabilitating his character with the government so that he may return to his family, now in Baltimore.

He states that he is still on terms with the rebels abroad, and particularly with George Sanders, now in Paris, over whom Courtney professes to exercise control. In a conversation not had with me, Courtney stated that the funds used by the Rebel Agents in Canada were obtained by drafts drawn by Benjamin & Memminger, on Fraser, Trenholm & Co, which were sold in Canada, and the proceeds

deposited to Jacob Thompson's credit. In his conversation with me, Courtney claimed that the moneies resulted from the sale of rebel cotton at Halifax; but I respectfully suggest that enquiry be made to ascertain if the former of these statements is not literally true. Courtney further stated to me that when Thompson arrived here from Canada, he brought as a balance of the funds the sum of ninety thousand pounds Sterling (£90,000), nearly all of which he has retained; and that he gave thereout to Judah P. Benjamin the sum of Twelve thousand pounds Sterling (£12,000).

He says that Thompson is now at the Havana; and Courtney adds an indefinite story about Thompson being the owner of a mortgage for $100,000 on property in Miss^{i} or L^{a}, the money having been loaned by him just before, or early in the war, to a person then in the South, but now residing in the City of New York. Courtney claims to be now supporting George Sanders in Paris, and to be able to get from Sanders full information of the doings of the rebel agents in Canada and here. He did not produce on me the same impression of reliability he seems to have made on others here; nor could I see good grounds for the power he claims over Sanders, whom I reckon to be a much abler man than himself. I am not in further communication with him, on account of my discovering in our interview, that he had been, without my authority, apprised to an unnecessary extent of the nature of my business; and I deem it proper that the impression should be removed, to which end I have taken steps. I respectfully ask, however, to be instructed, how far I can be authorized to go

in the promise of pecuniary reward for valuable information, more particularly in a case which might arise, where a mass of information could be obtained at once from some needy person with the understanding that it should be subject to examination before being paid for.

Sanders is said to be desirous of coming to London, but is unable to do so, on account of his debts here, stated to be about £200.

I believe that he now cordially hates Benjamin Thompson and others, and would rather injure them than not, could he do so, without too far compromising himself — but I am not satisfied that he can do so. There may be reason to believe that a full exposure of the rebel plots will involve Sanders in the worst of them, and Mr Moran has called my attention to the pamphlet "L'Empereur Napoleon III et l'Angleterre" published in 1858, and well understood to be from the pen of M. de la Guéronnière. After much search, I succeeded in finding it in the British Museum.

In it are recounted the various attempts made against the life of the present Emperor, with the design of showing that they were permitted to originate in England.

In speaking of the Magen attempt of 1854 Sanders' name is mentioned in the pamphlet, in such a way as to imply full knowledge by the French authorities of his participation in that plot.

They seem not to be aware of his present residence in Paris, but the fact may not be without use should Sanders be found connected with subsequent crimes.

The French pamphlet was looked upon as

gravely as to call for a most serious defence in
"A Voice from England, in answer to 'L'Empereur
Napoleon III et L'Angleterre' By an Englishman
out of office."

I am receiving every assistance from Mr. Moran,
and shall hope soon to be able to write with more
definiteness.

It may be expected when the
papers connected with the indictment of Surratt
are forwarded to me that more light will be thrown
on some matters.

I am, Sir, Very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant

George N. Sharpe

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State.

No 3 Rec'd 15 Apr

Sir

I have the honor to report my arrival in London on March 30th 1867.

Having taken the time which I believed to be necessary to acquire such intelligence as would enable me to judge of the value of the information I might obtain, I have lately been carefully investigating every circumstance that might seem in any degree worthy of investigation.

Of course there are matters which I follow to a certain extent, and then find that they lead to nothing; and do not propose to inform you of such matters, unless you so direct; preferring to leave them for a final report, if it be deemed best to report them at all.

I may say that I have been able as yet to discover little or no evidence tending to inculpate persons now in Europe in the assassination conspiracy; but I shall patiently look into every circumstance, in order that I may hereafter feel that all has been done, which I was able to do.

I have of late been obliged to employ assistance, which has been done under the best advice, and with great care in the expenditure.

Indeed I do not believe that any more can be accomplished by a large expenditure than a small one, but there are matters which require special means for full investigation, and I shall continue their occasional use when deemed necessary, unless otherwise directed.

Of the two hundred pounds placed to my credit, I have at present drawn Sixty pounds, and shall

probably draw forty more on Monday next to meet my engagements; so that in the course of another month, if I should be obliged to have as much assistance as in the last four weeks, my credit will be exhausted.

If there was found upon Surratts person, or in his effects, any passport, I respectfully ask that it may be forwarded to me, in order that it may be traced back to its original issue and procurement.

And as I have received nothing since I left the United States, I respectfully ask that I may be informed whether it is probable that anything can be forwarded to me, throwing any light on the matter, so that I may not delay here any longer than I shall find myself reasonably well employed.

Mr Benjamin is upon terms of intimacy with Mr Disraeli, and is considered to be under high protection.

Very respectfully
Your obt Servant
George N. Sharpe

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State.

Rec 20. May

London May 8th 1867.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo.

Since my last letter to you I have been to Rome, and returned here night before last.

While at Rome I had interviews with General Kanzler, the Papal Minister of War, during which I requested of him that I might be permitted to see any papers or effects left by Surratt.

General Kanzler caused the proper search to be made and informed me that Surratt left no papers, having in all probability destroyed such as he had, at the time of his discovery of General King's letter to St. Marie.

Surratt also left no effects. He was obliged by a regulation of the Papal Service to dispose of any ordinary apparel on entering the Service.

General Kanzler also caused a search to be made for the original passport by which Surratt entered the Roman States, and upon its production, he offered to deliver the same to me, which I accepted, and I now have the original in my possession.

This paper will probably be considered of importance, and I enclose a copy with the endorsements.

No passport can be obtained here by a person unknown to the department, except on recommendations which are kept on file; and it is presumed that the practice is the same in the British Provinces.

I retain the original for the purpose of making certain enquiries in Paris, where I shall go in a few days.

While there I shall probably employ some assistance for a short period, and then return home, according to the discretion given me in your letter of the 22nd ultimo, unless I am satisfied that by remaining longer I can be of service. I therefore request that my credit at Messrs: Barings may be further extended, so as to cover all my final expenses.

I was most kindly assisted by General King and Mr Hooker at Rome, and it is proper for me to add that General Kansler's manner, assurances and action were such as to convince me of the good-will and good faith of his government.

I am Sir Very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant

George H. Sharpe

Honorable William H. Seward
Secretary of State.

(Seal of U. S. Cons General)

Seen at the Consulate General for the British N. A. Provinces at Montreal this ~~2[illegible]~~ twenty Sixth day of January A. D. 1865 and good for travel in the United States, except the insurgent States.

Jno F. Potter
U. S. Consul General
B. N. A. P.

N°: 2306. Rg°: 11
V°: alla Nunziatura Apostolica
Buono per Roma
Parigi 24 7bre 1865
Gratis n Il Nunzio Apostolico
n 60 D. Luciardi

(Seal of the Nunziatura Apostolica Parigi)

Visto
Pasal
Cintar V. Entiare
Amus.
5. Xbre
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(Seal)

Description of Vol

By His Excellency The Right Honorable
Charles Stanley Viscount Monck
Baron Monck of Ballytrammon in the
County of Wexford, Governor General of
British North America and Captain
General and Governor in Chief in and
over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia,
New Brunswick and the Island of Prince
Edward and Vice Admiral of the Same
&c &c &c

Height
Colour of Eyes
Colour of Hair
Complexion
Nose
General Appearance
Age

To all to whom these presents shall come—
Greeting

Signature
John C
Cart

These are to certify that the Honorable
William McDougall, whose name is
subscribed to the annexed document is the
Secretary of the Province of Canada, and
that full faith and credence are due and
ought to be given to such Signature and act
in all places.

Given under my Hand and Office Seal at
Quebec this 26th day of January in the Year of our Lord
One Thousand eight hundred and Sixty five, and of Her
Majesty's Reign the 28th.

By Command

Monck

J. Ross
Chief Clerk

Watson

7058 (Seal)

(Arms of Great Britain)

Province of Canada
Provincial Secretary's office
Quebec, January 26th 1865

Holder

5 feet 11 1/2
Dark
"
"
Ordinary
good
38

These are to certify that John Watson
Merchant
of the city of Montreal, the bearer of
these presents is a British Subject, domiciled
in this Province, and that as such he is
entitled to all the privileges and advantages
attached to that quality.
Given under my Hand and the Seal
of the Provincial Secretary at Quebec,
this 26th day of January One thousand
eight hundred and Sixty five.

W. McDougall
Secretary

C. Watson

Desjardins
Clerk of the Peace

W. H. BIDWELL

JANUARY 19, 1867

SYRIA

RECEIVED
JAN 30 1867

Eclectic Magazine Office
New York Jan 28" 1867

Hon William H. Seward
Sec; State U. States

My Dear Sir

I beg to return to you my Cordial thanks for the honor of your appointment to me as Special agent to examine & report in regard to the Condition of the American Colony attempted to be established in the Suberbs of Jaffa in Syria.

In this Communication I only beg to enquire if the Government authorize any appropriation of pecuniary aid in Case of distress suffering on the part of the Colonists or any arrangement for their return to their native country. I am sure the people of Maine will appreciate your paternal Care of their unfortunate fellow citizens.

I have the honor to await any further Commands of the Government.

Your faithful Servant.

W. H. Bidwell

RECEIVED
MAR 21 1867

Mr. Childs 5

Recd at Washington Apl 4.

English Peninsular. Oriental Steam Ship.
"The Ceylon". Harbor of Malta.
March 2nd 1867. (evening)

The Hon. William H. Seward
Secretary. Department of State.
Washington.

My Dear Sir. It is due to your Kindness & the Spirit of the "Special Commission" with which you so generously honored me to report myself to your Department thus far on My way to Jaffa in Syria. "The Ceylon" arrived in this harbor. this evening. & immediately after coaling the ship will proceed on her way to Alexandria where I hope to arrive in about three days hence.

Your paternal care & humane interest in the unfortunate Colonists of Jaffa. stimulates my utmost diligence to reach the Scene of their alledged suffering at the earliest hour. Be assured that I shall lose no time in entering upon the duty assigned to me by your Department. and by transmitting to you, a careful examination & report of the fact in their Case. by the earliest mail Steamer.

By a favoring Providence I have had a pleasant voyage all the way. On my arrival in England I found I could not reach Marseilles in time for the Steamer of the 18th. without to great a train. This gave me three days in London & four in Paris to pay my My respects to Minister Adams & General Dix. who manifested a deep interest in your efforts to relieve the Colonists of Jaffa.

P.S. My address till the first of May will be
Beyrout. Syria. care of Rev Dr. Jessup.

On board "the Ceylon" I met, & had the honor of making the acquaintance of Sir Colly Scotland the Lord Chief Justice of Madras & Vice Chancellor of the Madras University. I had a long Conversation with him as the expounder of Mahomedan law in its application in part in the Turkish Empire. His Lordship spoke with much kindness of your name & high character. I took occasion to remark that I had received & read with lively interest your diplomatic labors & correspondence. & the great ability & wisdom manifested in international matters. So difficult & adjustments with which his Lordship expressed a cordial assent. I was much interested in one statement his Lordship made. It was in answer to my enquiry in regard to the progress of Education & civilization in India. He remarked that the standard of education had been raised at the University of Madras the last year & that four hundred young men, natives of the Country had presented themselves at the last matriculation & passed a good examination. At the desire of his Lordship, I gave him an extended resume of the current history of events in our our Country. to which he listened with interest. But I must not extend this hurried note.

With great respect.

I am your faithful servant

H. H. Bidwell

P.S. The return mail steamer from Alexandria will take this letter to France to-morrow.

Rec'd. dft.

American Colony at Jaffa. Syria.

Preliminary Note. Jaffa. March 16th. 1867.

The Hon. William H. Seward. Sec. Department of State,

Sir. I have the honor to report to your Department. My safe arrival at Jaffa, via. London. Paris. Marsailles. Alexandria. Egypt. where waiting two days for a Steamer, I reached this Port on the 10th instant. without material loss of time over a distance of six thousand miles from New York. My landing here was attended with some peril from the violence of the winds & waves. and I reached the Shore sufficiently drenched, but unharmed.

Taking a room at the Latin convent. I lost no time in repairing to the Colony grounds, a short half Mile from the city, situated upon an elevated plateau. commanding a fine view of the Sea.

I was anxious to terminate my almost, painful suspense in regard to the reports of destitution - suffering - distress. Sickness and death in the Colony, which had been cumulative all My journey. At Alexandria, only two days previous to My arrival here I was credibly informed that the Colony was "decimated". broken up" - that twenty five had died within the past few days - that numbers of them were in the hospital at Jaffa. within a half hour after my arrival at Jaffa a respectable Man, a German lay Missionary. honestly told me he had furnished some of the Colonists with bread. I walked out to the Colony under the full impression that My first duty would be to order a hundred loaves of bread for the Starving Colonists.

On walking to the Colony grounds. in this State of mind. I was much surprised to meet the Cheerful. happy faces of Strong men & maidens, just out from the Morning Service in their new Meeting House - a structure, just built, but not completed. with lumber from Maine.

It was the Sabbath. And though an utter Stranger to every Colonist. I was, at once, cordially invited to the hospitalities of the Pastor the Chosen Resident of the Colonial Association Rev. Mr. Adams. Waiting awhile to observe the aspect of things in the Colony. I did not at once make known my official errand. as the "Special Agent" of the Government. When at length I read aloud the commission with which you had honored me. the Colonists became excited with joy. The news ran quickly through the Colony & spread into the City of Jaffa. "Blessings on the name of Mr Seward. "Blessings on the head of the Secretary of State" was the language of many lips. "who has sent a messenger to help us in our troubles." The Colonists are in extacys" said the Pastor of the Colony. I could not understand the Cause of all this outburst of feeling & was taken quite by surprise. Had the Colonists been actually as destitute, by want & suffering as they have been strangely misrepresented to be, their benedictions upon the Secretary of State & their ~~this~~ expressions of gratitude to him could hardly have been more fervent & sincere. Nor do I over draw the picture, though I sat a quiet observer of it all. The revulsion of feeling in my own mind. as the "Agent" of the government sent to relieve the Colonists, had nearly upset me.

Desirous of testing the feeling amongst the Colonists at the earliest Moment, I requested Mr. Adams at his usual Sabbath evening Service, now near at hand. to take occasion to make a succinct & full exposition of his religious views & doctrines & his plans & purposes in attempting to establish a colony in these Bible Lands. He did so occupied a full hour. Attracted by the rumor several gentlemen from Newyork from Smyrna & Clergymen from Scotland just arrived came out, & the house was filled. When the Pastor had finished his exposition. Your Agent" arose & stated his mission from the government & then asked the serious attention of the Colonists for their votes on three points

1. Do you give your full assent to the religious & doctrinal views of your pastor?
2. Will you vote your entire confidence in the Character & integrity of Mr Adams
3. Are you Satisfied Contented & fully determined to remain here as Colonists

I asked for a distinct & separate vote on each question by holding up the right hand. The vote was unanimous save the wife of one of the Colonists. who was homesick & desired to return while her husband was fully determined to remain. I Counted the votes of thirty four men & twenty two women. I think accurately. & the meeting was dismissed. The Colonists seemed quite jubilant. Such was my first day & evening in the Colony at Jaffa. I had not yet learned the particulars in regard to the disaffected Colonists. who were not present. & who do not. as I am informed, attend any of the religious meetings in the Colony. I have been thus minute & particular in order to give an inside view of the Colony.

Origin of the Colony.

Rev. George J. Adams. the founder of the Colony & the Chosen President of the Colonial Association. belongs to a collateral branch of the Great Adams family of historic & Presidential renown in the annals of the United States & is the grandson of John Hall. one of the Signers of the declaration of American Independance. He was born near Morristown New Jersey & is now fifty three years of age. He studied the Latin & Greek classics, but has not graduated at any College. He early became embued with the prophetic views of the return of the Jews to their own land, at some period. He visited Syria twenty seven years ago & again in 1861. Hence the origin of the Colony. which he organized & which arrived at the port of Jaffa Sept 22. 1866 & at once began their settlement. The Colony is not communist — is not Millerite — is not second advent in the usual acceptation of that word; but looked to the early establishment of a Kingdom of Peace in the Holy La

Desirous of being instrumental in the speedy establishment of this Kingdom of peace & good will to men, this Colony has come hither from Maine, bringing their household goods—their implements of husbandry. 15 Ploughs—4 Waggons—a reaping & a threshing Machine, & many other farming utensils as well as the frames of houses & as much needful lumber to enclose them as a vessel of 400 tons had room for—with the members of the Colony, or as passengers to 158 in number, Men, Women and Children. The vessel was Chartered at $2200 per month. The Cargo was discharged on the beach (exempted from the usual duty of 8 percent, by the Custom House officials.) where the Colonists pitched their tents.

What the Colonists have done.

They have been on the ground a little over five months. Since (during) that time they began by purchasing 16 Bedouin horses, or horses from the Bedouins, which had never felt a harness. The Colonists broke their fiery temper of these almost untamed horses, to the hand to the Waggons with which they moved their lumber & goods—to the plough & the harrow, to prepare the fields for the wheat crops and the barley, & for all other purposes needed in such a Colony. The Colonists have also, in that time erected fifteen Comfortable houses, in which their families reside, though not yet completed, including a house of worship for the Colony. The houses are substantial frames, chiefly enclosed, & lathed in the inside & outside, ready for the plaster, which in this mild & genial Climate is sufficient. The residence of the pastor & President is a plain, but substantial edifice erected upon walls of stone eight feet above the ground having parlors 38 feet by 18, with folding doors. Still unpainted within, as it could not be in readiness for an appropriate celebration of Washington's birth day. Feb 22. Was deferred till March 9th, when by cards of invitation duly issued to the Native

His Excellency the Governor of Jaffa. the Chief Justice & the mufti all the officials. civil & Military & Foreign Consuls. with the most eminent Merchants. Bankers & others to the number of two hundred & fifteen, not Counting the Colonists. were present at the reception during the day to celebrate for the first time in Jaffa. the birth day of Washington. It was noticed at the time during the day that forty five persons including the governor, composed of Mahomedans. Jews. Greeks. Maronites. Armenians. Latins. Arabs. with the English & French Consuls; & Consular Agents. were familiarly talking together while partaking of refreshments- with coffee & lemonade; but nothing Stronger- all Pleased & delighted with this American celebration.

What I saw.

On the morning after my arrival. I asked to be shown their wheat fields & barley. It was my first morning in Syria. I stood at my window, alone in the house of the Pastor. Mr. Adams, looking eastward. twenty Miles across the Plain of Sharon. when the old celestial sun of Patriarchal days came up from behind the Mountains of Judea in full view, in all its primeval splendor & glory. It was the sun of Syria. Soon after breakfast I mounted a Spirited Arabian & galloped. & rode over the Plains of Sharon. among wheat fields & Barley fields. full of promise to the reaper a few weeks hence. around a circuit of some ten Miles. I was informed by those with me & I took pains to verify it afterwards, that the colonists had ploughed & ~~sowed~~ sowed three hundred acres of this wheat. yielding by a moderate estimate five to six thousand bushels of wheat- a hundred acres of barley. which by the same rule would yield two thousand bushels.

While thus riding through these wheat fields in the plains of Sharon & seeing the wheat bursting my Vows as I sat in my saddle on the 11th of March & afterwards. I think it must be a reality. unless I was dreaming. especially. as I was familiar with farm life at home for a quarter of a century. I was also informed by the Colonists that they had planted a hundred fifty bushels of Potatoes & I saw many of them growing & think if they yield a couple of Thousand bushels. as I see no reason to doubt. I do not think the Colonists are in danger of Famine These facts & evidences are simply cumulative.

What I saw on the Second. day.

Desirous of testing the feelings & opinions of the Authorities of Jaffa in regard to the Colonists, in a quiet & unobtrusive Manner, I made an official Call of Ceremony upon the Governor of Jaffa. & others having sent them an advance notice. The governor received me with marked Kindness. as the representative & "agent" of the Home Government. I took occasion to offer to his Excellency. the friendly Salutations of the President of the United States & Mr Seward the Secretary of State for which the Governor returned his Cordial thanks, & added with courtly politeness. that he was unworthy to receive so high an honor from so great & powerful a government. His Excellency expressed a warm interest in the Colony & his willingness to do all in his power to protect & aid them. And this may serve us a specimen of the Kindness. good will towards the Home Government & to the Colonists. expressed by the Cadi or Chief Justice. by the Effendi of the Customs. to whom. I returned the thanks of the Home Government for admitting the

Goods & lumber of the Colonists duty free. to which the
Effendi pleasantly replied that he had only done his duty.
The Military Commandant was equally kind in his words.
I called also upon the venerable Patriarch of all Syria
who happened to be here in Jaffa. on official visit from Jeru-
salem. This Greek Patriarch now in his 75th year was warm
in his gratitude to the American people for their kindness
to the suffering Greeks in particular. And when I added
that the old Greek Classics were used as Models of thought
in all the Colleges of America he seemed much pleased
and delighted. I asked if he would be pleased, if Schools
could be established among the Christians. as I had also
asked the Governor; (the same question) the Patriarch replied yes, provided
attendance was to be voluntary. Of course I said, certainly.
But I must not enlarge. I only add that the Superiors of
the other Convents — the Consuls & Consular agents. one &
all without a solitary exception expressed an interest in
the American Colony & hope for its success. The American
Vice Consul alone excepted. I had accomplished my object
in applying the test of feeling of the Authorities in regard to
the Colonists. without any apparent indication of it. As a proof
of their sincere & good opinion of the Colony His Excellency
the Governor & nearly all the Officials of Jaffa returned
my official call at the Colonial residence the next
day. but one after. of course. all this was done from
respect to the United States Government & not to this
humble "agent". Doubtless the visit of two Ships of War
from the Home Government a few weeks since had
its legitimate effect in giving an impression of the
greatness of the United States.

Safety of the Colonists.

The Colonists have found favor in sight of the Natives of all Clapes. As a proof of this. the Colonists have lived in full exposure for five Months past. without locks. or bolts on their doors—unharmed & unmolested— In the erection of their houses, the valuable tools of the Carpenter & joiners have been open to the inspection of the curious & wondering Natives night & day & not a tool has been stolen. one incident. Two sacks of (seed) wheat containing five bushels was missed. Sometime miles out on the Moorhead field. Nothing was said by the Colonists. But three days after the Miek of a village hearing of it, Searchead found it & brought it to the Colony on his own Camel. Among all my Casual enquiries in regard to Mr Adams I cannot find a single Native Man from the Surrounding Countries who will utter a word of complaint or even of disrespect toward as him. All regard him & the Colony. not as intruders. on their territory, but as benefactors & would feel it a loss & a Calamity if the Colony were to be removed. The Natives are already stimulated to increased industry by the example of the Colonists. A Sythe or Cradle for Wheat was Known till the Colonists Came. Some few days since one of the Colonists wanted a little grass. for his horses. which the Natives were cutting with Sickes. in the field The next day the same Colonist Carried out a Sythe to show the Native how to use. When they saw the performance of one man with a Sythe. they three down their own tools in utter astonishment.

Reaping & Mowing Machine.

There are Mere only two Machines in Syria so far as I Know. will be in Constant demand & use in a few days in harvesting the many thousand acres of Wheat owned by the natives.

These two machines will prove exceedingly profitable to the two colonists who own them. The natives have already engaged their use. The harvest will continue two months. Without doubt the Colonists will next year have all the best land which they can till, prepared upon them for tillage.

A ride on the fourth day.

I found myself on the morning of the fourth day riding out on the Jerusalem road for a number of miles, with five of the Colonists in a Yankee two horse wagon with elliptic springs drawn by two Arab horses bought of Bedouins, well broken trained, which the Bedouins said could not be broken to harness. To test these horses a colonist drove them for a short distance at full gallop along the Jerusalem road, with six of us in the wagon. After a ride of some hours we returned.

Situation of the Colony grounds.

The village plot, purchased by the Colonists & on which they have erected their 15 buildings, is on a beautiful elevation a short half mile from the city & about a thousand yards from the sea which it commands an extended view, overlooking a sandy beach of more than a mile in extent whose warm surf waters, even in March, as they told us invite to bathing. From the flat roof promenade covered with gravel cement on the residence of the Pastor, I am sure there are, while I write, within rifle shot more than a thousand bales of the finest oranges the largest I have ever seen on trees. Besides the Colony village is environed with orange gardens. In one of these gardens, belonging to the Murad family so long in the Consular service of the United States, I clipped an orange from, a day or two since, (by Kate) larger than my

little fingers. on which were very large & sweet oranges. As a curiosity & experiment. I weighed the six oranges on this one small limb & the weight was 7. pounds & 3/4 lbs. & this is only one of many. I enquired in the Jaffa Market. & found the price; & it was half a cent each. for twenty five of the most beautiful oranges than ever have come out of Jaffa.

How I live in Jaffa.

However hesitant. I could not without rudeness refuse the urgent hospitality of Mr. Adams. I slept alone in the pastoral residence for a week & took my meals in another building. occupied by the pastor. I had comfortable food & enough of it. I dined out twice. Satisfactorily in the families of the colonists. & I have neither seen nor felt the want of plain. but substantial food. The parlors of the pastoral residence 30. by 18 feet is the pleasant & comfortable reception room of the colonists & strangers & where I have had the honor & the pleasure of meeting twice within this week. the venerable Amos Kendal of General Jackson's Cabinet. & many other Americans & Europeans with whom Mr & Mrs. Adams receive with marked courtesy & cordiality, as well as the principal officers & residents & the Consuls & officials of Jaffa.

Character of the colonists.

I have alluded to Mr. Adams already. Many others of the colonists are substantial men - honest. faithful & hard workers. whom any agricultural community either in New England would be glad to have among them. Three of them have been sea captains. Five of them. I believe have been in the late wars of the United States. & are brave men.

Dr Higgins the Physician of the Colony was educated at Dartmouth College. 12
If their own honest Statements can be believed they have no wish
or intention of returning to the United States. They say they
could not be hired to return. The climate is genial, the fruits
are abundant & when in a few weeks they will "mount the
"the banner home" they will have abundant bread. One
little white frost to gentle as not to harm the tenderest bean
is all the cold they complain of in the past winter.

Their land tenure.

When I had placed in my hands twelve deeds belonging
to twelve Colonists which they opined would satisfy
all to them (& I could have seen more) I deemed satisfactory
When I had examined a little deeds in Alexandria
placed in My hands, in answer to my enquiries by one
the oldest & wealthiest Merchants in that city &
owning a half a million of property owned in fee
simple by himself & others I cannot well doubt
that foreigners do & can hold real estate in their own
name & right under the Turkish Government. And as
I have obtained & now hold in my possession a certified
copy of the original & a translation of it the article pass
the "Hatty Humaun" by which the Turkish Government
place all foreigners on the same level in this respect &
have not much fear that any American will be
obliged out of his real estate in Turkey. But more of
this in the proper place.
I hope Mr Secretary that you will not deem me to
minute or particular in these running Statements
concerning the present "condition of the American
"Colony near Jaffa in Syria".

Difficulties amongst the Colonists.

On this point My duty is plain to the Government & to all the Colonists concerned, to ascertain in the best manner & report the truth, the whole truth & nothing but the truth.
On My arrival in the Colony. I was an unprejudiced stranger to any person in the Colony. I assured them all, that I had been sent by the Government to hear their statements & their complaints whatever they might be & to do all in my power to adjust their difficulties. I listened, in the kindest manner to the statements & complaints on both sides. I regret to say that I soon found an utter & irreconcilable alienation between the parties. Manifested in the bitterest animosities on the part of the dis affected minority. But as another week of difficult & laborious effort lies before me to ascertain the truth, if I can. I must beg leave to defer the matter to My official report. But I cannot well forbear to remark here, that while the Colonists who are contented with their Condition & prospects & have been labouring hard in the wheat field & on the erection of their houses. Some person or persons. Have been busy in transmitting to the United States. the most erroneous statements in regard to the colony. which has greatly injured their name & the Reputation of the Colony amongst their fellow citizens in the United States. It was this deep sense of injury & wrong which made the Colonists so joyful & so grateful to the Secretary of State, in sending a "special agent" to examine & report" their wrongs & if possible relieve them. I am sorry to learn that the dis affected Colonists do not own a horse or a waggon, or an acre of wheat. though they might be in possession of all these

The disaffected Colonists. Claim to own in whole or in part the houses
merely enclosed almost without windows. which with the little
property they desire to sell & return home to the United States.
Some three or four families among the disaffected are unable in
part or entirely to pay their passage to the United States. I am
led to believe the Consul & the Vice American Consul have
given encouragement that the U. States government would
provide means for their return home of all the disaffected
Colonists. & took occasion to inform them emphatically.
that in accordance with My instructions from the State
Department no Means could be appropriated for their
return home. or otherwise, beyond what the American
Consul, & Vice Consul might feel authorized to do.

The contented Colonists.

The contented Colonists embracing the vast Majority allege
that all their troubles. difficulties. hindrances & annoyance
arise from the disaffected Colonists & the misconduct of both
the American Consuls. at Jerusalem & Jaffa. It would be a
great relief. if the disaffected would take means to return
home. As the Consul at Jerusalem has been absent at
Beirut. several Weeks out of his jurisdiction & in contravention
of the Consular rules enacted by the Horne Government &
have not been able yet to see him; but hope soon to meet
both Consuls. & ask of them in the name of the government
an explanation of their official Conduct towards the Colonists.
Mr Adams had remitted to the present Vice American Consul
more than Seventeen hundred Pounds Sterling £1700 etc. &
an alleged appropriation of this sum to his own use.
instead of paying for lands for the Colonists the matter is very complicated.

But in regard to these & other Matters I must beg leave to defer them to a more formal Official Report.

Deaths in the Colony.

Under this Head I find the facts to be that eleven have died. of these three were Children or infants of about one year old. Two of the others were about two years old. Two of the Others were about three years of age. Of the four adult only who have died. one was an old Man willing & ready to die in the Holy Land. Another female died with the Consumption which She brought here. Another woman died from a paralitic Cause induced by standing imprudently on the Stone floor with her bare feet. at her wash tub. The only Man of Note in the Colony who has died — a valuable life as an able Carpenter was lost to the Colony by Mal practice — as I am credibly informed, but not by the Physician of the Colony — an able & excellent man educated at Dartmouth College. One Child has been born in the Colony. No death has occured in the Colony for the past three Months & a half. or since about the first of Nov. 1866.

I have deemed it My official duty to the Department whose servant I am — in justice to the Colonists who have been strangely misrepresented & wronged by erroneous reports & for the information of the Pres & people of the United States. who may feel an interest in this Colonial problem & experiment; to transmit these facts & Statements to the Department as promptly as possible. Of their truth & verity the Department & the public will judge.

I have the honor to be.

Your Obedient Servant

W. H. Bidwell

On this the Twelfth day of March, in the year Eighteen Hundred & Sixty Seven personally appeared before me, at my request, the Revd. J. J. Adams President of the American Colony at Jaffa, and being duly sworn, deposeth, and saith:

That having occasion to visit Jerusalem on business, in company with some nine or ten friends of the Colony. I was, on the Sixteenth day of January last, decoyed by Mr. A. Victor Beaubocher, U.S. Consul at Jerusalem, into the Russian Consulate on the pretence that he Mr. Beaubocher, wished to see me on friendly business. On my entering the room, the door was closed against my friends, and they were not permitted to enter. I was seized by his Cavass & Dragoman, and told that I must go to prison for some ten days, and then be sent in irons to Constantinople, and from thence to Washington. I asked Mr. Beaubocher, what crime I had committed - what charge had been made against me? I was told it was none business: I have authority and will punish you! I then asked to see some writ, or paper, or document of authority for thus depriving me, an American citizen of Liberty! He told me that he had authority from Washington & Constantinople to do so. I then asked to see that authority. I will let you see nothing said he, I will punish you for writing to Washington against me, and for speaking against me & Consular (his Consular agent at Jaffa) I then offered to give security in any amount, for my appearance. He replied, I wont take any security, but I will punish you!

I then protested in a most solemn manner, against such unlawful and unjust acts, as being contrary to the American Constitution and every principle of American Law, and told him that I would appeal to the President and Secretary of State and our Minister at Constantinople. I don't care for them said he, I will punish you. I then asked; Can I see my friends five minutes? No, not one minute, answered he. May I see my Wife? - You may see her for a half ✕ hour before my guards, but not to say one word in private, and she must see you here, before I send you to prison!.. Very soon after this conversation, Mrs. Adams was permitted to see me accompanied by his guards. I attempted to give her a few lines of instruction written in pencil marks. The guards refused to let her receive them; she was told if she did receive those lines, that she should be sent to prison; and she was ordered in a rough and insulting manner to leave. Soon after she left I was taken to a vile Rubian prison and locked up!.. The room was cold and damp and dirty, without any kind of convenience or accomodation. I asked for pen - ink - & paper, but was denied either. - I asked for book; & they were refused me! I was even refused a Bible! I was insulted and vilely abused by one of the guards, and left until nearly night without any thing to eat or even water to drink!.... When near night they brought me some bad coarse food, they brought no Knife or fork. I then asked and entreated, that my faithful Arabian Servant Abed-el-Nabi, might be permitted to spend the night with me, and even that small favor was denied me! I passed the night in darkness!....

Early in the morning, my faithful servant, - at the risk of his life, - crept up to the grates of my prison and passed in a note from my wife. By that I learned that a Telegram had been sent to the American minister at Constantinople; and that the Pasha & the Consuls of the various Nations resident in Jerusalem, were indignant at the base outrage perpetrated against an American Citizen, without law - justice - & right! ---- Thirty six hours after my sudden arrest, Mr. Beaubouchier entered my prison. I saw that he appeared to be quite nervous and excited. I then told him plainly the consequences of my false imprisonment, when once it was known at Washington. I also laid before him American Law, and showed him that he had trampled upon all law - justice - & right. He then told me that I was at liberty to leave the prison. I then asked what I was taken out for, and received no answer! I then told him that I had been put in prison without cause, and now I am taken out without cause. Mr. Beaubouchier then told me to come the following day to his house (or office) & he would explain all. I called as he requested; he showed me a number of apparently affidavits made against me by L. L. Wass and four others containing a tissue of vile falsehoods and base slanders not having any foundation in truth. I wished an immediate investigation, but Mr. Beaubouchier would not grant it. He told me that I should have full satisfaction. But nearly two months are now passed & I have not received satisfaction or even explanation. He told me that he would make Mr. Lawon that pay me the money, that he Lawon had swindled me out of, but to this hour much of it re-

mains unpaid. He promised to remove Loewenthal from the Vice Consulship of Jaffa, & let him no longer disgrace the American flag & flag. He promised to send us his decision against Loewenthal in writing, & he has failed to do either. He has broken almost every promise & pledge made to me, since my arrival in this land. He retains in his hands over four Hundred dollars of my money in gold, & refuses to pay it over. His conduct in this affair has caused me much trouble - much vexation - much loss of time and much expence! Prove this deponent saith not &!

G J Adams

President of the American Colony at Jaffa

Sworn to before me "The Special agent" of the United States" at Jaffa this fourteenth day of March 1867.

W H Bicknell

To whom it may Concern:

This is to certify that We the undersigned, Citizens of the United States, forming the American Colony, residing in & near Jaffa, are satisfied and pleased with the country and the people; We are delighted with the climate, and much pleased with our glorious prospects for the future, and We have no desire or wish to leave Palestine, but on the Contrary the longer we stay, the more strong is our wish to remain! We want to say that we have full faith in our worthy President, the Revd. G. J. Adams, as a preacher, and in his integrity, and honesty and purety and upright conduct in all his business transactions with us individually and as a Colony!

In testimony whereof, We have severally & freely subscribed our names on this the Fourteenth day of March, 1867 in Jaffa, Palestine.

John D. Drisko
B. K. Rogers
Joshua L. Walker
Andrew Jahlust
C. H. Higgins M. D.
Ackley Norton
Edward K. Emerson
F. W. Witham
James E. Barns
Rollin Hagel
George A. Drisko

Isaiah B Innes
Moses W Leighton
Daniel G. Watts
G. B. Moulton.
O. A. Ward
A. L. Norton
" C. E. Burns
Robert F. Emerson
Simri Conson
Zebediah Alley

Alfred W. Leighton
G E Norton
Melville Leighton
Mark T. Wentworth
Sarah A B Ward
Leonard Corson
George W Ames
George E Norton
Louis de Buren
Clarence A. Adams
Josiah M. Gray

Mrs. Lucy W. Burns
J. D. Floyd
Lucy D Rogers
Lizzie L Brisko
Martha S Ames
Nancy S Leighton
Dorcathy Snowden
Helen M Higgins
Ellen Clark
Ann E. Williams
Eliza Corson
Abigail P. Adley
Anna D Watts
Abitha D Leighton
Millie W Leighton
A. N. Wentworth
Priscilla P Ward
Eleanora P Rogers
Eveline Corson
Phebe W. Tabbut
Lydia Cason
Lucy A Norton
C. H. Witham
Maynard Moulton
Charlotte L Brisko
Priscilla A Norton
Alice B. Norton
Esther C. Norton
Mary Walker
Anna D Watts

Please notice the names of the children, which are entered to over the many to signify, are not mentioned

On this the Fourteenth day of March, Eighteen Hundred & Sixty Seven, personally appeared before me, at my request, Mr. Andrew Talbot - Simri Corson - D. J. Watts Robert F. Emerson - J. B. Ames - Capt. Ackley Norton - and J. W. Ames, being sworn, depose and say:

We were in Jerusalem on the Sixteenth of January last, & accompanied the Revd. J. J. Adams, President of the American Colony at Jaffa, to the Russian Convent, on attempting to enter with our president, the door was shut to our faces by Mr. Beaudoucher, U. S. Consul, at Jerusalem, who told us that he should put Mr. Adams in prison for some ten days and then send him to Constantinople! We asked to see Mr. Adams for a few minutes, and were refused the favor!... After our return from the Convent to the hotel, we learned that Mr. Adams had been sent to prison. We then sent a telegram to the American Minister at Constantinople demanding his release from prison. Much indignation was manifested by all classes of people in Jerusalem at the outrage perpetrated against Mr. Adams, by his imprisonment, contrary to all Law Justice or right!... When we got ready to leave Jerusalem for Jaffa, we called at the office of Mr. Beaudoucher, and asked and entreated the favor to visit Mr. Adams for only a few minutes to say farewell to our president and pastor whom we loved, but we were positively denied even that small favor. And, he, Mr. Beaudoucher taunted us by telling us that we should see him when on his way to Constantinople! - We left Jerusalem with heavy

hearts! our hope being in our country & our God for Right and Justice! We have read the affidavit of Mr. Adams bearing the date of March Twelfth 1867. and know much therein contained is true from personal knowledge; and we firmly believe that his entire affidavit is the plain and simple Truth!

In testimony whereof, We hereunto severally affix our names, as U.S. Citizens, This the Fourteenth day of March. 1867

Andrew Talbut
Daniel G. Watts
Ackley Norton
Isaiah B Ames

George W Ames
Virgia Carson
Robert H Emerson

Sworn to the truth of these named Colonists before me. Government of the United States March 1867. at Jaffa.

Statements by the above named "Special Agent" of the United States the fifteenth day of

W. H. Bicknell

Affidavit of the Colonists
in the case of
Mr Adams
Imprisonment &
his own affidavit
Jaffa Syria

8 pr — 10.00p Alexandria Egypt March 19th 1867.

The Hon William H. Seward. Secretary of State.

My Dear Sir. In obedience to your instructions I hastened to Jaffa Syria with all diligence. After spending a week in the American Colony in laborious efforts, as your "Special Agent" to examine into the Conditions of the Colony I arrived at this Porter on my return yesterday where I had left a portion of my luggage. After a hasty visit to Cairo Suez & the Pyramids I hope to return to Jaffa in about ten days.

I do this because

1. The American Consul at Jerusalem Mr Beardsley has been absent for some time at Beirut & without a Careful Consultation with him I could not well understand the difficulties at Jaffa. &

2. Because the Complications between the Colonists & the Vice American Consul are difficult of adjustment in which the Consul at Jerusalem bears a prominent part. I have hardly got half through at Jaffa.

on my arrival in Alexandria on the 7th
inst. I failed to see Mr Consul Hale who
was absent with Mr. Lesseps on the Canal
operations. I now find him absent at
Cairo. We need hope to see him to morrow
It is not my province to suggest changes
among official agents of the Govern
ment. but in this case I must be pardoned
to ask the attention to the official
acts of both American Consuls at Jaffa
& Jerusalem. With all due allowance
for diverse opinions in such a cases
am almost compelled to believe that
both are unfit men rightfully and
satisfactorily to discharge the official
duties required at those points. A
tide of American & English citizens
pass through Jaffa almost every day
on their way to Jerusalem. The travel
of Americans is on the yearly increase
In regard to the imprisonment of Mr
Adams by the Consul at Jerusalem
against whom with all my diligence

I am unable to find me valid charge of blame worthy conduct. I beg to enclose two affidavits in regard to it. There is a young man at Jaffa of the Murad family so long in the consular employment of the United States. Mr Seropian Murad I find talents. Recommend speaking the languages who has been with me at all my official calls. There I observed him treated with much respect. If the Department would deem it wise to appoint Mr Adams this young man would be his Secretary. I think all the officials at Jaffa & all Americans would be pleased. The Natives have applied to me in important cases to repair the enormous injustice done them if the Vice Consul the documents they have. Mourn me leaves me no room to doubt, but I cannot aid them & the Vice Consul shield himself under the flag of the U States no one dare interfere with his doings.

I must beg pardon for offering these remarks. I beg also to enclose a note from the Hon. Mr Perdal which he permits at my request although not addressed.

4. On my return to Jaffa. I hope to do my duty to the Government & to all concerned. With the prospects of the Colony embraced in my Commission the elements & productions of the Country are to extended. That I must beg a little time to gather up & report the various interesting facts for the information of the Department.

Would the Department give any portion of my present despatches to the public for its information. I would respectfully request that some portion might be sent to the New York Observer for whom I write now & then. It is due to myself to the Department to say that I only spend time to write up this (too long) a despatch from board the Steamer from Jaffa yesterday just in time for the English Mails day.

Yours obediently & W Thomson

Rec'd 10. May

The American Colony in Syria.
Jaffa. April 10. 1867.

The Hon. William H. Seward. Secretary of State
&c &c &c.

Sir. In a preliminary Note. (So called.) of March 10. I had the honor to inform the Department of My arrival here as its "Special Agent." & of the progress made in "examining into the "Condition & Prospects" of an American Colony near Jaffa. Syria." The pressure of circumstances seem to call for this additional note in advance of a more complete official Report.

In the prolonged absence of the Consul from Jerusalem at Beirut whom I desired to meet. I availed myself of the time. after a week. diligently spent in the Colony to return to Alexandria & Consult with Mr Consul General Hale, whose advice I deemed important & to spend a few days in Egypt. During My brief sojourn Mr Hale did me the honor to take me with him on an official Call upon the Vice Roy of Egypt. at Mansura a hundred Miles from Cairo. by a special train. ordered by his Highness who received the Consul General with great respect & your "Special Agent" with Marked Kindness.

I returned to Jaffa by the first available Steamer. On my arrival a note was placed in my hands from the Consul. Mr Boutcher. on his return to Jerusalem. in which I found the following extraordinary language of Mr Churchill. "I presume to have rigorously fulfilled My Consular duties with regard to everyone. (Colonist) and to have acted with extreme Moderation. If you do not wish to proceed with an official enquiry (which besides depends on your instructions) "I have no notice to give you; but if the contrary should be the Case, allow me to beg you to see & hear My honorable Agent (Meaning the Vice Consul at Jaffa) before you go to Mr Adams whom My duty will probably compel me to depatch back to our Country by a Man of War in a very Matter of fine." I have serious reasons for saying this." I immediately sent a telegram to the Consul at Jerusalem informing him of My return to Jaffa & inviting him to meet me on official business.

His reply by telegram the same day was "Great irritation of My Ground prevents My joining You." "I most earnestly beg your immediate presence."
In view of the Complications & disputes of all the parties - both parties among the Colonists & the two Consuls, both of whom are deeply implicated. I deemed it my duty to go up to Jerusalem. On the Morning after I took occasion to call upon Dr. Rosen the Russian Consul at Jerusalem, a gentleman of high intelligence, character and candor, called in the Books "the learned Dr. Rosen." He received me with much Kindness. On Slight allusion to Mr Consul Boutwell, Gen. Dr. Rosen, said "he is a drunkard." He attended a party in the city — was very gay, drank to excess & became grossly intoxicated. on the evening of the same day, on which his telegram informed me of the "Great irritation" this Ground." Dr. Rosen added "the Consul has more pleasure in falsehood than in the truth." Dr. Rosen volunteered this language. He also added, I have known the Vice Consul Mr Soerenthal for many years here at Jerusalem & elsewhere. All the Commercial Houses in Germany have withdrawn their Confidence, as a man not to be trusted. And as a proof this a letter has just been shown me from a Commercial House, whom Mr Soerenthal owes 15.000 Francs & refuses to pay. I asked Dr. Rosen permission to Communicate these facts. Dr. Rosen observed that it was a matter of Wonder that the United States had such a representative, among the Consular officials at Jerusalem. I regret to Communicate these facts; but deem it my duty to the Department to do so, that the Character of these men may be in the possession of the Department to judge in the matter. Up to this time I had not met even Mr Boutwell. I rode out to his House a mile, or more outside the gates where he keeps his office & spent a large part of the day in examining documents &

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The Consul was polite & affable & I hope means well. But in regard to American laws & personal rights he does not appear to have any just knowledge. I enquired of him kindly & freely in regard to his imprisonment of Mr. Adams. But he advanced no adequate reason or justification for thus depriving this innocent man of his personal liberty & shutting him up in a dark prison without process of law & beyond his own arbitrary will And he coolly said he had informed Mr. Adams, he would imprison him again for a similar reason.

The Department is full competent to judge; if it be altogether safe to commit Consular powers into the hands of such men. I beg permission to say, that in my humble judgment neither the Consul, nor the Vice Consul are fit representatives of the Character and dignity of the United States. Fortunately I met in Jerusalem, The Hon. General Ward, late a Member of Congress from the city of New York, whom I have long known, & who is well known, I believe, to the Hon. the Secretary of State. I consulted with him on the general subject especially as the Consul had called upon Gen. Ward before My arrival & enquired concerning the Agent. I am sorry to add, & only from a sense of duty to the Department, that the Consul made statements to me at Jerusalem, which he must have known were false. This may justly seem harsh language in regard to an official of the United States. But I cannot otherwise understand it. His aim & object seemed designed to blind My eyes & deceive me in regard to the affairs of the Colony.

after an absence of four days. I returned to Jaffa
the day after my return. the Vice Consul was directed
to read to me an official paper from the pen of the Consul
at Jerusalem. addressed I think to the Hon Secretary of
State. dated the day after. My call upon him at
Jerusalem (but not to furnish me with a copy)
In that document. dated April 8th 1867. are several
statements so false and slanderous in regard to Mr
Adams. that I must beg to contradict them on
my own knowledge. What the real motive is. or may
be in the mind of both the Consul & the Vice Consul
for these unlikely statements. I am in doubt to divine.
I must beg pardon for this extended note, only adding
1. That I have aimed to treat all parties & many of the
colonists & also the Consuls with respect & kindness.
2. I took pains repeatedly to assure all parties that I
came here by direction of the Department of State
as the friend of all. & with the desire to do justice
to all concerned.
3. I have listened patiently & kindly to the complaints
of the disaffected colonists & to their bitter recriminations
4. 1/3 of the disaffected party have left for their homes
in the United States.
5. The leaders of the disaffected party have left the colony
and are sojourning for a short time at the Greek
Convent in Jaffa previous to embarking for home.
6. Some three or four families remain in the colony
& are greatly desirous of obtaining means to return to
the United States.

7. I can find no opposition or enemies of the American Colony at Jaffa except the two Consuls & the disaffected party of the Colonists. On the part of these persons including the Consuls no language of misrepresentation & injury seems too strong, apparently to destroy the Colony.

8. The contented, honest, hard working Colonists are full of hope & confidence of ultimate success.

9. The affidavits of the disaffected party in regard to Mr. Adams are so grossly false and slanderous, as proved by a careful investigation, that I marvel at the depravity that could frame them.

10. The wrongs and injuries done to Mr Adams & the Colony by the Vice Consul, as shown by careful enquiry & from papers in his own hand writing, by the misappropriation of funds to his own use which had been placed in his hands for the purchase of land are very great. The Vice Consul has received over £1800 Sterling to expend for the Colony, as his receipts show; but he has contrived by false charges & pretenses to retain a considerable amount of money which belongs to the Colony. A portion of this was pronounced fraudulent by a legal trial in Jaffa.

I am sure the Department will best know how to remedy these wrongs done to an honest Colony of American citizens, who they have chosen to emigrate to this distant land in the East, are still entitled to the protection of their own government & especially as a number of them served in the late war. Now so happily terminated. My duties here are ended,

I have the honor to be your obedient Servant W. H. Bidwell

P.S. Any More official Report on the Colony's "prospects" will be transmitted as soon as it can be prepared in the hurry of travel.

American Colonists Office.
No 2. Philada 10. 1867

American Colony at Jaffa.
New Port City near Jaffa, 9th April 1867.

Hon. William H. Seward,
Secretary of State U. S. A.
Washington D.C.

Hon. Sir,

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, members of the American Colony, Jaffa, Syria, by the repeated allegations of the enemies of this Colony, & especially by the allegations of the American Cons at Jerusalem, & Vice Cons at Jaffa, that the Revd. Mr. Adams, the worthy President of this Colony, & the Pastor of the Church, is a drunkard & an intemperate man, greatly to the injury of his reputation & character & the good name of this Colony & to its success & prosperity!

Therefore, we the undersigned, Colonists, Citizens of the U.S. having come out in the vessel which brought the Colony, and having been in daily intercourse with Mr. Adams for the past Six or Seven months, & some of us for many years, with ample opportunity of observing his manners & habits hereby solemnly declare of our own Knowledge, the said allegations of intemperance & drunkness are utterly false & slanderous.

We also, hereby most solemnly & truly declare that all the slanderous reports & ex-parte affidavits against our Beloved President Adams, against his character - integrity & honesty, are utterly untrue & base falsehoods.

We make these declarations as a duty we owe to Mr. Adams, - to the Colony - & to ourselves! ——

Jaffa, 9th April 1867.

(Signed)

George A. Drisko
F. W. Witham
J. H. Drisko
Ackley Norton
A Le Norton
Wm. Wentworth
Joshua S Walker
Andrew Tabbut
James E Burns
D. J. Watts
Z. Alley
C. H. Higgins M.D.

Moses. W. Leighton 27
George E Norton
J. B. Moulton
Robt. F. Conyers
Oliver A Ward
Charles Burns.
George W Ames
B. K. Rogers
Isaiah. B. Ames.
Rolla Yeland
Zimri Corson
Josiah. M. Gray.

I most solemnly declare that the foregoing Statement is true:

S. S. Conrad

Secretary of the Colony.

Note. Of these Twenty four Colonists, Six are sea Captains - Six have been in the Army of the United States - & Four in the U. S. Navy. —

American Colonists

Jaffa.

Memoranda April 1867

Political Syria May 31st 1867

RECEIVED JUN 5 1867

The American Colony at Jaffa. Syria.

Special Repot

Mr E. P. Smith

The Hon. William H. Seward. Department of State.

Sir. In obedience to your instructions as Special Agent, under date of January 26th 1867. to examine & Repot upon the Condition and prospects of the American Colony near Jaffa. Syria. I have the hona to transmit the following Special Repot.

Having addressed two preliminary Notes to the Department, under date of March 10th and April 10th informal & unofficial in statement, for the earliest information of the Department in regard to the distressing circumstances of the Colony then believed by the Department to exist, it may not be deemed needful to account much of what was then communicated.

A much longer delay than I anticipated or intended has occured in the preparation & transmission of this Repot. But the delay has furnished me with more accurate & reliable information which I hope will meet the approbation of the Department in view of the circumstances & the facts. I have found it a delicate & difficult task to hear & adjust so many contradictory statements as were made between the disaffected parties in the Colony. The numerous & bitter complaints made by one party in the Colony against the Consul at Jerusalem & the Vice Consul at Jaffa, in regard to their unjust & ex parte Conduct & official wrongs added much to the difficult task. All these matters were so interwoven with the condition of the Colony that I found it impossible

to disentangle or separate the one from the other in the discharge of the duty assigned me by the Department.
And I was unwilling to draft this Report, till well apprised of its general accuracy, after a careful & mature examination of the whole matter involved. I was the more solicitous in regard to the facts to be transmitted, because I had not appreciated the importance of the Colony in its direct or indirect relations to the American name & government.
However insignificant in itself or in its origin, it nevertheless is an American Colony. It bears an American name. It is known as such, widely over Europe & Western Asia. The eyes of the world are upon everything American. The mighty historic events of our great National Struggle have written everything American in letters of light upon the Eastern mind & filled it with respect & awe of that name & the power of its Government. The public gaze of Europe seems turned with a curious interest upon this Colony, to learn its historic fate & whether the Home Government will foster & protect it. I am sure, if it were a French Colony the Emperor Napoleon would spread over it the wings of the Eagles of France. There is much here, (in Syria) significant of the political intensities of the Empire of the French. Lines of Steam Ships, French, Russian & Austrian almost weekly drop their anchors in the harbor of Jaffa to discharge passengers of all Nations, in transit along this extended Coast between Egypt & Constantinople, or on a brief excursion to Jerusalem, the Sacred Historic "City of the Great King." We are passengers to & from distant India. A Standard Topic is the American Colony at Jaffa. And I have not failed to observe how watchful are the Government's agents of [illegible]

and Russia etc over the welfare & interests of their various nationalities. And I cannot but feel that the good name & high Character, as well as the honor of the Government is in some degree involved, although I am well aware as a matter of fact that the Government can hardly be deemed at all responsible for the planting & protection of this Colony. As an American citizen & a humble representative of its government I have been treated with marked respect & kindness by official personages whom I have had the honor to meet. My observations have very naturally suggested these remarks. I must beg the pardon of the Department for indulging in this utterance.

The Colony. In order to a careful inspection & satisfactory examination of the Colony at different times & under somewhat varying aspects, I first spent a week in the heart of the Colony from March 10th: another week from April 2nd and a third visit of inspection of some days following May 16th This last visit was quite unexpected; though I deem it fortunate. It enabled me to fill up the measure of my examination for this report & to give attention to some other matters of vital interest to the Colony who received me with warm & profuse welcome even beyond the two former visits.

Items of History. 1. The Colony landed at Jaffa Sept 22. 1866. They were received with marked kindness & approbation by the authorities of Jaffa, from the Governor downward & by the good will of the Natives of all Classes as friends & neighbors. All their household goods & Chattels - farming utensils and lumber for 16 to 20 Houses were admitted duty free.

The estimated amount of duty on the property was about fifteen hundred dollars. thus remitted. The authorities of Jaffa & the citizens generally believed. they had a valuable acceptance in this Colony & the best of the days

3. The Colony Numbered 158 of all Clapes & ages Men, Women and Children. Of all these. whatever may be said to the Contrary. & much has been said by the enemies of the Colony. only three healthy Adults have died — two adults of age & consumption & the remainy nine were very young Children of one to three years old 14 in all since its advent.

4. The Colony had remitted in bills of Exchange & placed in the hands of the American Vice Consul about Seventeen hundred pounds Sterling (£1700) & other funds in amount to £1900. Sterling in all for the use of the Colony. the receipts & account of which I have seen and examined in the hand writing of the Vice Consul himself so that there can be no Mistake in this matter.

5. This Vice Consul applied the funds (*) to his own use instead of purchasing lands with it as he was directed to do, by the Executive of the Colony Rev. Mr Adams and on this Line has originated the larger portion of the troubles & vexations which have greatly injured & damaged the Colony & retarded its progress. I need not recount the facts of outrageous usury Committed against the interests of the Colony. as proved before the Consular Court in Jaffa. as the Authorities of that city well Know, but to little practical purpose as relief to the Colonists. No valid proof or testimony can be found sufficient to hold this Vice Consul from deserved Condemnation

(*) After long delay & much trouble a large portion was recovered

6. The Consul at Jerusalem. I am sorry to report, is included in this Catagory of official opposition & unpolite Colony. Had there been an avowed Conspiracy between these two Consuls & the disaffected party to destroy the Colony I do not see how they could have done more for that purpose. There seems to be some concealed Motive to do this either of revenge on the part of the disaffected, or to hide financial arang on the part of the Vice Consul. But as all three parties have made Statements to me personally, which I know to be palpably false, I have little confidence in their testimony legal or otherwise. This is a hard language I admit, but I could bring the proof if authorized.

7. In the three visits of inspection I watched & examined with the eye & scrutiny of a police officer. I would fear no parallel as I presume the Department expected me to do. And I have seen too much of law & Courts & trials and evidence, & juries to believe that I can be easily be deceived in a Careful examination of this Interesting subject.

8. I assured the disaffected party in the Colony that I came as their friend, & order of the Secretary of State, to hear their complaints & the Nature of their grievances & to do them all the good I could. By their own invitation I held two meetings with them. I have now in my possession Numerous affidavits in which they swore to their complaints. I have little fear that any one can effectually or plausibly contravene My Statements. They are not legal attestations.

9. A large portion of the disaffected Colonists left for home some weeks since & the remainder were prepared & expected to leave on their Arrival to America May 1st.

I regret that it has fallen to my lot to report these pain
ful and unpleasant Statements; but duty to the Departmen
leaves me no alternative. And I am quite sure
that all these Chapters of trouble lie at the door
of the two Consuls & the disaffected party. The dis-
affected Colonists might have ploughed & sowed wheat
& other Crops & had a sustenance; but they deliberately
folded their Hands & would do nothing but labor
to destroy the Colony to which they originally belonged
10. In My last visit May 25. I heard the Music of
the buzzing wheels of the threshing Machine in
the Colony grounds. The reaping Machine was out
on the plains of Sharon diligently with all
diligence through the wheat fields. with an
earnest demand on the part of the Natives for
time as much as it could accomplish. The wheat
was said to be better even than I at first reported.
The Barley was not as good. A check for which the
Machine was at work has 500 acres wheat & offers
the best land across the River. Augt to the Colonists
for Cultivation next year. The best land is offered freely.
11. From Careful Observation & examination I can
hardly doubt that the Colony would have made
a satisfactory establishment of themselves as a Colony
but for the damaging influence of the Consuls.
What will be the ultimate results under these
adverse circumstances, time only can determine.
Could the two Consuls be compelled to pay the
Colonists the damages of their Malfeasance in office the

7½ Land Tenure and Titles

It may be remembered that my commission stated that no foreigner could hold real estate in his own name or right in the Turkish Empire. The facts form a curious and remarkable Chapter of this sort in Turkish history. So large an amount of real Estate is held by Americans in the Turkish Empire by valid titles that I must beg to transmit a brief report in form to the Department after my visit & enquiries on the subject at Constantinople. Whether I am now sailing.

In the meantime I beg to enclose the accompanying printed slip which has a direct bearing on the subject of real estate in the Turkish Empire.

follows page 7 of letter

The subjoined despatch from Lord Lyons respecting reforms and treatment of Christians in Turkey has just been issued :— 3/4

LORD LYONS TO LORD STANLEY.—(Received March 14.)

"Constantinople, March 6, 1867.

"My Lord,—I had, on the 3d inst., a long and serious conversation with the Grand Vizier, Aali Pasha, on the internal condition of this empire. His Highness assured me that the Sultan's present Ministers were fully determined to effect, as speedily as possible, important reforms. One of the main objects of these reforms would be to improve the condition of the Christian subjects of the Porte; to open to them a career in the public service, and to do away with those distinctions between them and the Mussulmans which, though in a great measure already abolished by law, still subsisted in practice, and kept up feelings of illwill and estrangement. Measures were also in contemplation for facilitating the employment of European capital in the country, for the improvement of the system of finance, and, above all, for promoting education. His Highness observed to me that within the last few days three new Christian members had been added to the Grand Conseil of Justice; and that a Christian, Mr. Aristide Baltazzi, had been appointed assistant to the Finance Minister and Governor of the Bank. This was, his Highness said, a commencement, and it would be followed by further appointments of Christians to honourable and important posts. It was, moreover, he told me, intended to extend the system of vilayets (that is to say, the system of uniting numerous pashalics in a large province under a governor-general). Provision would be made for an effectual representation of the Christians in the various medjlisses or councils in the vilayets, and the lieutenant-governors in Christian districts would be Christians. It had already, the Grand Vizier added, been determined to propose at once to the representatives of foreign Powers to come to an understanding on the execution of the article in the Hatti-Houmayoun of 1856 conceding to foreigners the right to hold real property. He was, he said in conclusion, occupied, in conjunction with Fuad Pasha and his other colleagues, in devising plans for still more extensive reforms, which he would communicate to me as soon as they were matured.—I have &c. (Signed) "LYONS."

would get along much better. Great damage has thus certainly been done to these honest & faithful Colonists.

12. In regard to Rev. Mr Adams. I affirm & challenge contradiction. That he is an honest. faithful. hard working. self-sacrificing & temperate man, regarded as a father among the Colonists. Their combined testimony is sufficient, in addition to my long observation.

13. Their land tenures are all safe & satisfactory. The village plot is situated on a moderate elevation about a thousand yards from the shore, presenting a fine view of the broad expanse of the Mediterranean whose soft & healthful breezes come in daily & almost hourly into all the houses of the Colony.

14. The Colonists affirm that their wooden houses are more comfortable than the stone houses in pent up & close-walled Jaffa. The stagnant water in the old harbor of Solomon has been drained off. The enemies of the Colony were particularly anxious in regard to it.

15. The authorities of Jaffa & the Natives are still friendly as ever to the Colony. I heard some of them denounce the Conduct of the Vice Consul in honest indignation.

16. The Colonists are steadily improving their houses & grounds. A neat & comfortable Hotel three stories high is approaching completion in the Colony grounds. It will furnish much better accommodations than is found in Jaffa for Americans & other travellers next year. I think every true American will be glad to see this Colony well established & prosperous; though a hard struggle lies in its path to prosperity.

Prospects of the American Colony

The instructions of the Department call for a Report on the prospects of the Colony as well as upon its Condition On this point I am not so sure how much was intended to be comprised. But the enquiry is both interesting & valuable — much more so than I had supposed. These elements seem to be little known & little appreciated by the public at large. I cannot therefore, satisfy my sense of duty to the Department without enumerating a few of the facts at least for what of interest they may be worth.

1. If this American Colony is to remain & be established & if other persons & families are to add to its number & strength it becomes a matter of importance that the elements of prosperity to be found there

2. Climate. A genial & healthful climate enters deeply into human life & comfort. It would be almost like impugning the divine benevolence to call in question the Climate of Jaffa the Holy Land where his people lived & flourished for so many ages. The climate of Jaffa is very equable. There is but little need of fire for warmth the year round. It is celebrated for weak lungs & pulmonary affection as among the most genial & safe climates of the world. In the fragrant & balmy atmosphere from the numerous orange orchards around Jaffa or other Syrian almond surround the Colony at that place, I think there is much to strengthen & invigorate weak lungs.

3. The Soil of Jaffa. By this is meant the plains of Sharon.
Soil & Climate go hand in hand together in the
Choicest productions for human Comforts & sustenance.
Much of the ancient fertility of these plains still
remains. as I have had ample opportunities to witness.
Nearly all the products of tropical Climes are here
grown in abundance. But I will enumerate.

4. The Wheat Crop. There is no climate but the Needful
labor to the production of any amount of wheat.
If on some of many fields the Carbonate of lime
is in some measure exhausted, the want is easily supplied by souring the fields with lime. as was done on
the Genesee wheat fields. only subsoil ploughing
turn up the virgin soil. But there are ample fields
which have but seldom borne a Crop. so I am informed.

5. Cotton products. The Effendi of the Customs in Jaffa.
informed me that ten thousand bales of Cotton
were quoted from this port & twenty thousand bales
could easily be produced if required by the Market.

6. Sugar production. Sugar Cane can be grown
in any quantities on the plains of Sharon for exportation. And so of the Sorgum & other plants.

7. Sesame oil. In the late war Cotton was King in
this land. But Now Sesame is King. being the more
productive & profitable crop that is raised on the
plains of Sharon. The seed is sown in April and
harvested in August. The seed is about the size &
form of flax seed. It is ground & the oil is expressed
by hydraulic force in much the same way.

The Sesame oil is a vegitable product & is used for Culinary purposes in place of lard & far more healthful in Warm Climates. The Sesame oil finds a ready sale in France where it is highly valued.

8. Hemp & Tobacco. I am told are valuable products on this soil. For both these products there is always a ready Market.

9. Wool products. Vast flocks of Sheep & immense quantities of Wool are raised on the plains of Sharon & in the hills of Judea which border the plains. The price of Wool is about 10. to 12 cents per pound. & with even a small Capital, large profits may be gained by an application to Woolen products of these Wool products.

10. Water power & mill Seats. My mind suggested the enquiry in regard to these. I found them in ample volumes on the River Aujeo. Mile three miles from Joppa much to my surprise & interest I found an ancient flour mill, having eleven run of Stone in full operation which I counted. with waste water enough to give two more. The Natural Mill-dam seems to be of volcanic formation. giving a full & steady head of water from unfailing Source all the year. Here, then, is an ample provision of water power to drive under one roof a flowering Mill a cotton mill for spinning & weaving & a Woolen Mill. at large profit on a Moderate Capital, with Commercial ease.

11. The Effendi of the Customs informed me that an export duty of 6 per cent was laid on cotton & paid & eight per cent import duty. Thus making 14 per cent besides the pay

12. This Waterpower & mill seat is owned by the Government and can be rented at a Moderate Cost for a term of years. The Governor of Jaffa in answer to my enquiry assured me that all needful protection would be afforded to such a Manufacturing establishment and property. He added also that to his Knowledge there is not a Cotton mill in all Syria.

13. To all these productions may be added, if need be the tropical productions of figs. Pomgranates. Almonds grapes oranges Raisins. & all the varieties of tender fruits.

14. other Seeds may be added. Rye. Oats. Barley & in fact almost any vegitable products for human sustenance of any Clime in the world. native labor is very Cheap.

15. On the plains of Sharon adjacent to the Mills is an immense Number of Mulbury trees in full growth for the culture of Silk. And all this Waterpower is convenient to wheatfields & Cotton fields & principally the Sugar Cane & quinces & especially the Sesame oil. This waterpower can be made use of to irrigate.

16. Such are some of the elements of prosperity which obviously enter into the prospects of the American Colony at Jaffa. if it shall become established and prosper. It may, or may not be legitimate to this pamphlet to suggest how vast & practical would be the beneficial influence on the native mind & Character in the path of Civilization which such a Colony would exert in years to Come if fostered & protected by the Home Government of the United States

17. <u>Another suggestion</u> very naturally follows. If the Department will pardon me for espising it. It is the incontrovertably the Colossal prosperity & National grandeur of the United States is the legitimate product of the Bible & of a pure Christianity. If this is true, would it be too much to ask & too much to expect our great Country to pay off the smallest portion of the debt to Bible lands. by planting & fostering a small colony on its borders for the benefit of its down-trodden population. It does not become me to suggest an answer.

18. In regard to the religious views & doctrines of Mr Adams & the Colony about which so much has been said it is not my province or duty to enquire. If the Bible is their Creed-Book and their Chief test of the fulfilment of the Prophecies in regard to the return of the Jews & the physical regeneration of the Holy Land & to its primeval prosperity & splendor I suppose the great law of Toleration guarantees to them that right of belief. without let or hindrance.

Conclusion

The Colony and the Consulate at Jaffa

The enquiry naturally recurs. what is to be done with, or for the colony at Jaffa & also to relieve the Vice Consulate of its embarassed & unsatisfactory aspects.
At the hazzard of trasgreping the proper limits assigned me. I will beg permission of the Department to submit a few observations.

1. Jaffa is the Natural Port of Jerusalem. The ancient Harbor of Solomon is there which I have carefully inspected and examined, though I had no previous knowledge on the subject. The harbor basin lying nearly behind the city of Jaffa comprises about thirty acres; twenty acres of which is covered with water in the winter Months, about on a level with the water in the Mediteranean. I found a tradition that old rings & staples had been discovered many years since to which boats were moored. This ancient harbor can easily be cleared out by means of the powerful dredges which I saw in use on the Suez Canal. And I have little doubt. the French Government will order it done, soon as Syria falls into its hands, upon the approaching dismemberment of the sick-man-Turkish Government.

2. A Rail-way from Jaffa to Jerusalem has been surveyed by Sir. John McNeil, & all the estimates made, a printed copy of which I have & the Money is ready. as I am assured. And nothing is wanted, but a Firman from the Turkish Government, which in its apportionto all human

progress. Refuses to grant. But I am of opinion the Ottoman Government will ere long take it "Volens Volens."

3. Jerusalem and the thousand hallowed scenes & memories in & around this Sacred City of the Great Past will always be objects of attraction & interest to all intelligent minds so long as Jerusalem shall remain the Sacred historic centre of the world. Increasing numbers of American citizens of a high intellectual stamp & moral worth as well as other Nationalities will land at Jaffa each year. on their way to the Holy City & then return to embark at the same Port. as few ladies & gentlemen can endure the fatigue & exposure of interior travel.

4. The application of these remarks is obvious. In view of this yearly increase of travel of American citizens a Competent & pill Consulate at Jaffa seems desirable & important. of this the Department will judge. Current facts & circumstances would seem to indicate that such a Consul. with an adequate salary should be an intelligent & Educated Medical Man with some legal knowledge. Natural or soon acquired & fully competent to discharge his Consular duties acceptably to the government & to travelling American citizens. I think his Commercial transactions should be restricted to a well furnished store for the sale of Medicines, needful for the health of the Community. American & Native. I think he should be a native American citizen, who has the amenities & sympathies of An American citizen who can appreciate the courtesies & wants of American ladies & gentlemen when far away from their native land.

5. With the permission of the Department I beg to make another suggestion intimately connected with the other. The Russian French & Prussian Governments have caused to be erected at Jerusalem appropriate buildings for consulates — for hospices & Hospitals for the comfort & use of their several Nationalities in case of necessity. I think it would be highly honorable to the Home Government of the United States, if in its wisdom it should cause to be erected near Jaffa a Consulate building of Moderate size & cost for the use of the Consul & his family, if he has one — which might also include the idea of a temporary Naval Asylum for officers & seamen of the Government vessels when on shore. Such a Consul & such a Consulate I am sure would be highly appreciated by American Citizens & meet the public approbation at home & foreign Citizens abroad.

6. I am of opinion that some action of the Government of this character would help to efface from the American name the stains & unworthy impressions which the official misconduct of both the Consul at Jerusalem & the Vice consul at Jaffa has (Certainly) cast upon it. Consular families at Jerusalem and Jaffa blush for us, I know from personal knowledge. I have no wish or motive for misstatement in any of these matters: But I have a regard for American National reputation & good name. And I have seen too much of the world at home & in foreign lands not to know in what it consists & how it is impaired in the opinion of intelligent & high minded men of all Countries. But I must not add more on this theme.

5. In conclusion I beg to commend the American colony at Jaffa, & the honest Majority of the Colonists which now remain there to the kind Consideration of the Department. In what way, & by what means, if any can be advised to protect & save them, it does not become me to suggest. But of one thing I am fully confident. That Mr. Adams & the plain: but honest & faithful Colonists who all confide in him & love him almost as a father have been wronged damaged injured in their good name & property, & the progress & prosperity of the colony in a great measure paralized by the Mal Conduct & Malfeasance in office by the Consul at Jerusalem & the vice Consul at Jaffa. which I am contented to leave before the just tribunal & in the hands of the Department of State. After a careful & extended scrutiny into Colony Matters I would be glad to face any testimony which can be produced to damage their Conduct & reputation. If there had been no American Consuls at Jerusalem & Jaffa to annoy them; I could remain silent & allow them to engender their way through all their difficulties But as they are now situated. 6 thousand miles from their Native land. defenceless & unprotected, I feel bound to by & do all I can to defend them against their bitterest foes, the Consuls above named. At my last visit to the Colony May 15th I found them in deep trouble. amid a storm of Consular wrath. which they ought not to have suffered. The painful result. I could not possibly remain to witness. I will allude to the facts in another place.

In honest diffidence I appeal to the kind heart of the Department of State if this American vice Consul a Prussian Jew, bankrupt in Character & Credit in the Judgment of any Commercial House in Germany & Jerusalem where he is Known, as I happen to be well informed. May pen & publish such a letter as is published in the New York Tribune of April 30. Charged in my line, with infamous outrageous falsehoods against the Character & good Name of an American Clergyman whose grandfather was one of the Signers of the Declaration of American Independance My Cheeks burn with indignation on reading it. [See the printed Slip in an accompanying document]

But I may not further prolong the Statements of this Report, though less strong & full than the circumstances & history of the Case would warrant & justify.

I have at times regretted the want of Judicial Authority in the Commission, which I was honored by the Department sufficient only to take testimony. But having in my uncertainty consulted Consul General Hale & the Hon General Ward late a Member of Congress from New York. I declined to open it.

A few other facts & Statements bearing an intimate relation to this Report remain which I can more conveniently present in another form which duty to the Department & to myself imperatively require me to notice & present.

I am sure the Department will kindly make all needful allowances attending the peculiar

(over)

History of this Report & the delicate & difficult work of examination which is the subject of it amid so many violent recriminations & animosities on the part of the disaffected Colonists which I was compelled to meet & encounter. If I have, in some cases, employed strong language to express the facts. it is because the circumstances in my humble judgment required it. My Convictions of duty to the Department — to all Concerned & to myself in the premises are clear & strong. I hope I have not erred in any respect. as, Certainly I had no motive for doing it.

This Report & its Statements are submitted to the Department of State with great deference and respect.

Your obedient Servant.

N. P. Banks

P. S. The Constant interruptions of Travel have rendered this Report far less perfect in form & language than is desirable.

RECEIVED
JUN 29 1867

Consular Section

Hon. William H. Seward. Department of State.

C. P. Smith

Sir.

It is with extreme regret and reluctance that I find myself under an imperative necessity of recording & laying the following statement before the Department. I did not look for the unpleasant occurrence. I met them, but finding them in my path, could discover no honorable way to get round them or over them. I chiefly regret it on account of my honorable friend Mr Consul Johnson for whom I entertain great respect. I must ask his acquittal in this matter. I hope he will be able to explain the discrepancies in a way satisfactory to the Department of State.

Explanation.

I had finished, as I supposed, my official errand at Jaffa Colony. I had left Jaffa & gone along journey, traversing the ancient land of the Philistines, and had reached Jerusalem, when I was summoned by telegraph & letter from the Colony to attend, without delay, the Consular examination by Mr Consul Johnson. The duties improperly & disconcerted me promptly to attend, while after I return from my inland journey to the Mountains of Palestine & Beirout where I met Mr Consul Johnson for the first time. To all surprise I was made to pass this examination on the eve of his departure for the United States & for Damascus when he kindly gave me a brief outline of his Consular examination, for which I took occasion to thank him. But his answer to about the only question I put to him distressed me.

The question related to the imprisonment of Mr Adams at Jerusalem in Janry 1867.

On my return from Damascus I found it my conviction of duty to go again to Jaffa and Ramleh; though I had never objected to the Jaffa agency. In the letter I received complaints of the Colonists in regard to the unfair & partial mode of the examination conducted by Mr Johnson. I hope Mr Johnson can satisfy the Department; but in my official relations to the Colony I felt bound to hear some of their complaints. But one thing only I desire.

And

1st The imprisonment of Mr Adams. Mr Johnson informed me that he had justified on the ground of contempt of Court. And as the supreme advocate & defender of Mr Adams. I would respectfully ask Mr Johnson to explain the grounds upon which he could do so contemptuous and illegal an act, as this matter such could be tried. I ask Mr Johnson to show the Department a copy of a certified copy of the Notice, on the strength of which, according to law upon Mr Adams. It could not first & three months after the Notice to Mr Adams was served.

Mr Johnson & Mr Beaudoin gave verbal Notice that he would return to Jaffa Jany 5th. He did not return until the 15th. And when gave no previous Notice of his coming & even then it was not to Mr Adams but to Mr Beaudoin that Mr Beaudoin had come, was coming. Mr Adams waited for some time, was declared in writing, informed that Mr Beaudoin had not signified his desire to return.

The Contempt of Court is further effectually disproved by the fact that at Jerusalem Mr Addison was not charged or arrested for Contempt of Court. & prior to the appointed day, & until the Russian Consulate where Mr Boulbee had requested to see him as soon as dinner had arrived. It was then & not before Mr Addison left the Consulate & left Mr Boulbee with the Turkish Governor. Mr Johnson duly appropriated the Apostle's Creed into his Closing Address & requested Mr Boulbee to pronounce sentence of Excommunication. Mr Boulbee certainly did not assign any reason for this important act, but merely declared that Mr Addison was excommunicated "for Contempt of Court". The next conviction is that it was a false imprisonment & unjustifiable arrest & detention by the Consul & the Governor & for malfeasance in office with damages to Mr Addison for this outrage on his liberty & rights. Perhaps Mr Johnson can justify. But the Parliament has the power to call Mr Addison & the Consul & Governor to account for their misconduct.

March 12. 1867.

I have made these statements in defence of Mr Adams. under a sense of duty. without his knowledge. as an injured man. whose rights have been grossly violated. I trust the Department will not suffer such treatment of an American Clergyman to be perpetrated by any law!

2. It is on consular record at Jaffa that Mr Boulter went to Beirut August 24. 1866. & returned Sept 21st an absence including the two days going & returning (Jaffa to Beirut 30 days in violation of the consular law (ten days absence only "without permission of the President." It is likewise on official record that the Consul went again to Beirut Oct 29th & returned Nov 14 absence 16 days. And again March 1st he went to Beirut & returned the 17th absence 17 days while I waited for his return subjected me to a fatiguing ride of seventy miles into Gaza to Jerusalem going returning in order to sign. Here are three successive violations of Consular law in contravention of the Residents rules. Such is the most criminal in law "in contempt of court" three contempts of the President to consular regulations!

3. I have another little matter with this Consul. I went up to Jerusalem & spent three hours with him examining documents. He read my official commission & special passport and got in a rage & disowned the Government & insulted me by stating all about Jerusalem. That I was an impostor & no special agent & my passport & firman or duridum passport to be taken to one of the Consuls in Jerusalem. Whose statement I have in my possession. For myself I mattered little, but I think a Consul should show some respect to the Government whose officials he is. I enclose this consular lye putting the false statements which

have found their way into the widely circulated columns of the public press in the United States. So much of the injury of the colony & its progress & prosperity depends upon these false statements as to the rightful conditions of the Jaffa colony as embodied in the Report of the President of the United States to Congress the Legislature in June concerning the condition of the colony thus causing the President to transmit a false report to Congress for which this Consul is responsible. I aver the statement to be false.

4. I have also to advise the Vice Consul General.

I beg I may not offend the good sense of the Department by publishing in the high character of the Department to permit me to advise all Consuls to employ to pay publish in widely circulating columns in the United States Union & Letters as the following which I find in the New York Weekly Tribune April 20th 1867

I aver that the statements are outrageously false & untrue upon my own knowledge. This Russian Vice Consul is an Israelite & is known as such in Jaffa & Jerusalem to be a Jew.

Every Consul at Home in Germany & Jerusalem should be known publicly as such & his Colony formed & upon the Consular Records & the most flagrant injury to them keeps upon the Records of the Tribunal of the Department in addition.

Letter of Vice Consul Jaen Malzburg April 20th Weekly Tribune April 20th 1867

I am sure the Department will be pleased to know that I am in the Consular Service & that I am in the Consular Service & that I am in the Consular Service &

5. I am pained to state to the Department that while I was last at Jaffa, May 10 - 1st, there was posted up in the city of Jaffa, in three languages for the public sale of the private property of Mrs. Adams, her household furniture, & by whom. By this Vice Consul Norman Adams that at the close, as soon as possible after a reference of varied accounts in order to settle same. The unjust & partial character of which the Colonists bitterly complain. I am sorry to say the reference was conducted, in Consul Johnson's. Examined the matter & believe as laid down in the Consular Regulations I could not find any sufficient justification for such a course. I protest against it. It seemed to me cruel in the extreme & entirely unwarranted for, unless, it was purposed to destroy the Colony. I do not know how it is to be explained. But I cannot understand such cruelty done against an innocent man. I am accordingly sorry & grieved to say that Mr Johnson seemed to me the following conclusions I could call to mind a half hour after words. Those current £. 300 on my own responsibility for which Mrs Adams to pay off his indebtedness for borrowed money in Jaffa city. for which I mortgaged his house. Mrs Adams paid he used the same long ago, yet not a penny has been advanced. Now it is to be explained. I am unable to do so. For one this is hard on me to bear & am not responsible for the facts. I have always feared them. It is true in fairness to Mrs Adams authority I have not seen. I had. But the Consular Court in Jerusalem. & I have always heard that Mrs Adams was a lady of means in Jaffa. Invariably a dollar on the piastre.

I examined the consular laws & regulations & found a palpable want of compliance with the rules as laid down for the guidance of Consular Courts which I could point out if needful.

There is another case which seems to me unjust. The facts I found many weeks ago. What principles of law Mr Johnson applies I do not perceive. But when a man makes a contract & pays a portion of the money I think the common law binds him to complete it by the payment of all the money required. In this case Mr Adams complains that Mr Smith a ~~partner~~ of Mr Adams engaged three passages in the Despatch for himself & two females & came out with him & paid £50 dollars on the passage money. Mr Adams maintains that Mr Smith was bound to pay the whole, but Mr Johnson says not & pleads a charge preferred against him. This brings Mr Adams unjustly in debt, & I have this before judgment & issued against the house property of Mr Adams in such a case.

The other general complaint was that Mr Johnson administered the oath to the witnesses to tell the whole truth & nothing but the truth & then only allowed them to answer such questions as he pleased to put to them & allowed Mr Brewster to read out a specification which pointed him on which he disapproved of.

Most certainly I had not all on my table put down all I have to me. But the Colonists & Mr Adams have come to regard me as their friend & defender, & no one can attribute to protect them. They have many friends among the natives & they are powerful to aid them.

8. I have only this other Statement to make which
most especially relates to Mr Johnson.
& substantial Colonist. repeated to me a Statem-
of Mr Johnson. about as follows "Mr Bidwell
has been here it is true & investigated one side of
the Colony question. Meaning only one side. Such
Statements have reached My ears from other sources
which have emanated from the disaffected Colonists
& are to me of little consequence. But I am
sorry that Mr Johnson should have ventured
this Statement for his own sake. It must be. Because
it puts me on My defence & which is all more true
could prove me a verdict to any & the Department
when I have replied to Mr Johnsons allegation. that
on My first arrival in the Colony I took pains to
assume all parties that I came by order of the Depart-
ment of State to hear their complaints &
grievances & do them all the good in My power.
I held a meeting at the House of Mr Mars. the leaders
of the disaffected party at his invitation request
a long time to hear his complaints on behalf of all
the disaffected party as no less present. Chiefly.
I held another Meeting in the same house by the
particular invitation request of a Mr Mars. with a
special request. that Mr Adams should come
with me. under the false pretence that he would
be absent on My return. I met Mr Adams with
me under an injunction that he should keep
silence only when I asked him to speak. all
the opportunities that transpired was conceived
to be a private meeting of Mr Mars. This occasion
caused out the vials of Mr Adams wrath upon
me. which he more like a Martyr

4. I invited & held a general Meeting of all the
Colonists of both Parties in the Colony Meeting
House & requested & Written Notice all to come.
in order to compare their diffrences. It was not
my fault if any or all did not come to that Meeting
5. I spent a considerable part of one day attending
counsels, reading & examining documents &
written Complaints & dined within.
6. I rode up to Jerusalem & back seventy miles on
purpose to examine documents & complaints & did
spend a considerable portion of one day in this
examination of Complaints at the House of the
American Consul at Jerusalem & dined with him.
7. I obtained & have now in my possession a
large number of affidavits Made & sworn to
by the disaffected party embodying & specifying
all the Complaints they have to make against me
and now I submit to the Department or
any one else if Mr Johnson has authorized
to state that I had investigated only one side
Mr Johnson files one in my defense & he
must not complain I have made it. It is
his fault. not mine. He has done nothing in
Med; but that does not help the matter. I can
not be charged with a dereliction in
a public duty & not depend myself.
Both Consuls & the disaffected party have said
all they could to defame me & this public
duty assigned me by the State Department they
are welcome to all the advantage they may have
gained in this base conduct.
So far as Mr Johnson is concerned for whom I have a
great respect. I hope he may be able to explain all points

Received
JUN 29 1867

American Colony at Jaffa 38

Jaffa. 4th June 1867.

Rec'd 6
Ans.
Ex. 9 Mis

Dupl sent

Hon. W. H. Seward,
Secretary of State
of the U.S. America
Washington D.C.

Hon. Sir,

We the undersigned, Citizens of the U.S. being heads of Families, who now form the American Colony near Jaffa, make one more appeal to you, and through you to our Country - that Country which we have ever loved!

Dear Sir, Are we to be for ever oppressed and trodden underfoot - and have our hopes crushed & blighted; by so called Consuls and Vice Consuls of the U.S.? Are such men as P. A. Beaubouchet, Consul at Jerusalem, & N. Lowenthal Vice Consul at Jaffa, to oppress - abuse - and traduce us? Must we forever bear up and struggle under such Tyrants & Oppressors? Is there no help for us?...

These men have abused - vilified - slandered & traduced us month after month, and still we have hoped on, until

our hearts have almost grown sick & faint with waiting, and still we wait and hope. But we have no faith in Consuls, that is such Consuls as we have seen. We had hoped that Consul Johnson of Beirut, would have acted impartially, but he did not., so he acted entirely on one side, His investigation was strictly a Roman Inquisition! Must Free-born Americans be always thus abused and crushed?....

We love our Country - We love the glory of the American name! We wish and have expected our Country to have the honor of being the first amongst the Nations of the Earth, to restore Palestine. Shall we be disappointed in that wish? Must we seek protection of another Country & by that act become Citizens of another Country? We hope not! We pray - not!

All the Secedors but two have left for the U.S. after having in connection with the Consuls & the Vice Consul done as all the injury they could! Yes they have left after having spent nearly eight months in idleness & lazyness, save the time they were engaged in writing falsehoods & slanders about the American Colony. & their President -!

We the Colonists are now a united and happy people, if we can have our rights, and the protection of our Country, our prosperity & the glory of the American ordnet in the East is pure!

But we can have no success or prosperity under the rule of such Men ab there their protection is oppression — their friendship is distraction!

Therefore we one more pray and petition for the immediate removal of Mr. A. Victor Beauboucher, from the Consulate at Jerusalem, and Mr. J. F. Hornbkenn Loewenthal from the Vice Consulate of Jaffa; for we Know & are sure that they are utterly unfit & unworthy to fill these Offices, and they are a disgrace to the the American Name!

We ever remain in hope
Your obed.t fellow Citizens

G J Adams	Andrew Tabbut
J. C. T. Drisko	F. W. Wilkam
Joshua L. Walker	Ackley Norton
B, K, Rogers	George A Drisko

Moses W Leighton

Robt. D. Emerson

Isaiah B. Ames

Zebediah Alley

Bella Lloyd

George W. Ames

D W Emerson

Daniel J. Watts

Zimri Corson

Oliver Ward

D Clark

A. Williams

E. Corson.

Evelette Burns

J. B. Mc allton.

(Private) 51

French Steam Ship The Solferino
Near the Isle of Patmos
June 6th 1867

Hon William H. Seward.

My Dear Sir

I beg to return you my cordial thanks for the kind letter which I had the honor to receive from you a few days since in answer to one from me in the harbor of Malta. I have made a long & most interesting journey in the ancient Country of the Philistines visited few travellers & also in the interior of Syria in Southern and Northern Palestine. I am now on my way to Smyrna & Athens bound for Constantinople & thence up the Danube via the Black Sea to Hungary & Vienna & hope to be in Paris early in August. to be present at the Emperors great fete day on the 15th. & shall hope to reach New York by the Middle of the 10th of Sept. It will afford me.

(over)

My Dear Mr Secretary great pleasure
to hear that your health & strength
holds out amid your Colossal
Cares & public duties.
Any Communication from the United
States before the first of August will
reach me. Care of the American
Legation Paris. France.
With My most Cordial good
wishes that a happy & green
old age may be in store for so
eminent a public Servant as
the Present Secretary of State,
I have the honor to be
Most faithfully
Yours
W. H. Bidwell

SYRIA.

THE AMERICAN COLONY AT JAFFA. 50

Our correspondents at Constantinople and Beyrout have given an account of the rise of the American colony at Jaffa, Palestine. A recent letter from the United States Vice-Consul at Jaffa supplies some additional information of interest. The following is the most important part of the letter:

Further, as to Adams, it is really most trying that this drunken, blasphemous, heartless imposter should be allowed to call himself a minister of the Gospel. This man has wilfully and intentionally led more than 150 of his fellow-creatures to misery and even death, in having deluded them to leave their comfortable homes, and to risk their own and their families' lives and happiness, and he has cheated them, some out of all, some out of most of their small and hard-earned property. He and his wife, who is still more depraved than himself, never attempt to alleviate the misery they have caused; they abandon the needy, the sick, and the dying, and those who, by the slightest opposition, or by their outspoken disappointment and desire to return to America, incur their displeasure, they most foully slander and persecute. In his so-called sermons, which Adams generally delivers when intoxicated, he principally raves about them, cursing them and their native land, thus parading them publicly and privately besides to every traveler they come in contact with.

The dissatisfied party, consisting of about 52 persons, are now preparing to return to the United States, but to accomplish this they must wait till all their accounts are settled with Adams and they have received the title-deeds for their plots of land bought by him, things which have continually been put off by Adams, but which the Consul-General of Jerusalem, Mr. H. V. Beauboucher, has now undertaken to see done. Some of the people, however, are, I am sorry to say, without the means of defraying the expenses of their journey home, several having received from myself, and lately from Mr. Beauboucher, pecuniary assistance, as otherwise they would have starved. Adams knows nothing of keeping accounts, nor of any responsibility with regard to the money entrusted to him, for both he and his wife spent it in a most thoughtless manner. It was a well-known fact to their followers that neither of them owned a dollar, yet Mrs. Adams, before she left America, bought diamond rings, silver-plate, etc., for their own use.

Adams, after landing here, received through me a letter from the United States Ambassador at Constantinople, announcing to him the refusal of the Turkish Government to grant the concession or firman Adams had petitioned for, but when he returned on board of the Nellie Chapin he had the audacity to inform the people that God had blessed them abundantly, and that the Turkish Government had granted the concessions, and more than they had asked for. In the first five weeks, from September 24 to October 30, Adams, for himself and people, ordered 201 bottles of brandy, besides several barrels of wine and English pale ale, thereby spending about $230 in gold, and he was seen so often intoxicated by the natives that they called him the drunken Messiah. I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

HERMAN LOWENTHALL,
United States Vice Consul.

Rec'd Sept 19. Sept 15 Document on Syria. Paris. August 15. 1862
Mr Crellon

the Hon. William H. Seward - Secretary Department of State. United States

Sir. I beg leave to submit. in brief outline, the following facts & statements. for the consideration of the Department of State.

The attempt to found an American Colony under an American name. by American citizens. near Jaffa. on the Coast of Syria — a part of the great historic theatre of the world. however wisely or unwisely. that attempt may be regarded by the public generally. or by individuals. has assumed an importance of marked significance.

This attempt to found such a Colony with an American name attached to it. has attracted the attention of Europe. far beyond its apparent merit. or importance. and beyond any similar fact or project of the present age. So far as I know. This Colony of Obscure citizens which landed in Syria less than a year since. has been for months past. known & talked about. along all the great travelling thoroughfares of Europe. as I have learned myself by thousands of miles of personal travel.

Hopes much. a little. this Colony. & its attempt. may or may not have influenced the public mind of Europe in regard. it is. nevertheless an interesting fact. that Associations composed of personages of high character. intelligence. & influence in the political & financial world and in the Control of immense wealth. are about to be formed in Europe. for the definite purpose of purchasing. & obtaining from the Turkish Government. extensive portions of Syria. with its fertile soil. & genial Climate. & holy places of sacred interest in addition to European Colonies of wealth & strength in that land.

In proof of this. I will only beg to say. My information in the particular is derived from a well-known Banker of Paris who informed me that he had been Chosen Banker for one of the Associations & a considerable amount had already been deposited with him. Another proof is the printed document which I have the honor to enclose with this. The name of an Imperial personage was also mentioned as deeply interested in the project.

4. There is a deep & wide spread conviction pervading the minds of many individuals & communities that Syria is on the eve of great revolutions. political. civil & religious. in its relations to the governments of Christendom.

5. The Great Eastern Question. now so imminent. & which formed the topic of such earnest discussion in the House of Lords in its late Session. as you, Mr Secretary. will have noticed. as well as among the other governments of Europe seems to indicate that a Change. or Revolution in Turkey is not far off.

6. The Jews. as a Nation. with half the Banking Capital of the world in their hands. or under their Control. as an eminent Banker alledged to me. are turning their eyes with eager expectation to this mineral land of their fathers & prophets. They are ready to second any well devised plan to Restore Syria to its ancient prosperity. I was informed. early in the Summer. on the authority of the British Consul at Jaffa. whom I well know. that two eminent Bankers of London. one of them a Rothschild had written for information concerning the American Colony near that City. I have good reason to place some confidence in the truth of it.

Some of these Associations for the Colonization of Syria are excited to some degree of rivalry in their plans & arrangements to carry out their contemplated designs. I am rightly informed by the Banker in Paris. Some of these associations are encouraged & patronized by personages of high official position & influence. as I am apprised. I think it is manifest, in some degree at least. as I have seen & learned in the East, that the three leading Governments of Europe. Most interested in the future of Turky are arranging their plans for its dismemberment. It is hardly needful to remark to your Keen sighted observation. that the late visit of the Sultan to Western Europe. is believed by many to contain the seeds of important results for Syria. in the womb of the future. Months of travel in the Turkish Empire forces upon my mind the convictions. that the present state of things cannot long continue. And this is the opinion of intelligent men at Constantinople & elsewhere with whom I have conversed.

10. Russia seems on the watch & on the move to Checkmate the other Governments on the Chess Board of Syria. She has erected immense buildings outside the walls of Jerusalem & established a line of Steam Ships along the Syrian Coast. from Alexandria to Constantinople. France is on the alert. She has built a splendid carriage road. from Beirut to Damascus. a distance of eighty miles with a daily line of diligences both ways. over both the Mount Lebanons drawn by six fine horses. & changing twice the times making seventy two horses. which drew me to Damascus. in nine hours. from 4. A.M. to 5. P.M.

France has also established a line of powerful Steamers along the whole Syrian Coast. from Alexandria to Constantinople every ten days. And this in Connection with the Suez Canal to be Completed by Jany 1st 1870. as the Chief Manager informed us. of the action & policy of the British government in all these Movements. I need not inform you. An eminent British Peer recently expressed to me his opinions very strongly. the general subject of Turkish rule & misrule.

12. I think. the Careful Observer of events. & the Reader of Sacred History, Can hardly fail to see & believe that the period is not remote. when. Many. if not the Most of the Ancient Cities of Syria will rise up from their ruins & form again the habitations of Men.

13. I am fully convinced. that whenever Syria shall pass into other hands more favorable to human progress. to which the Mussulman policy & power is inveterately opposed. the Change for the better will be Marked & Rapid. a sudden resurrection of human vitalities.

14. This simple & brief outline of facts & Statements. is Strongly suggestive in the direction of the American Colony at Jaffa. But your Sagacious & Comprehensive Mind will see farther in this direction than I suggest. I am no enthusiast. but I confess to a Strong desire to see the American Colony at Jaffa, however ill conducted it may have been, to perish & die out from the records of Current History. A feeling akin to Mortification creeps over me to think of Travellers & Steam Ships as they pass by Jaffa pointing the finger at the ruins of an American Colony on that Shore. I am sure Mr Secretary you will pardon me for transmitting to you these Thoughts. Faithfully. W. Wilde

An Appeal.

To Humanity, Charity, and Benevolence

Jaffa, Syria, July 9, 1858

We the undersigned members of the European Colony, now in Jaffa, Syria, beg to present our earnest supplications for relief and assistance in our terrible tribulation & bitter need and utter helplessness, to all humane & benevolent Christians, and especially, endreading them to lend a helping hand & willing ear - for "blessed is the man that provideth for the sick and needy" We have deemed it necessary to give some explanations as to the nature of our position & the difficulties with which we have had to contend, as well as the circumstances which have led us thereto. The originator of the Emigration Scheme is one Mr. Adams the President of the Colony & of the "Church of the Messiah" a so-called church founded by him. He always professed great enthusiasm in all that concerned Palestine & used all his powers of persuasion to teach us to believe that the restoration to Judah & glory had begun. One year previous to our departure for the Holy Land, we authorized & paid Mr. Adams & Mr. Meyer to visit Palestine for the purpose of examining the condition of the Country, its Government & people, and with the utmost scrupulousness & conscientiousness, to report all things as seen with their own eyes & heard from the best authorities among the residents there, so that we might be able to judge whether we could or should or not before we risked all in such an enterprise. Mr. Adams on his return gave us the most wonderfully glorious and inviting accounts

Palestine telling me exactly a contrary of the real truth, which he had artfully found to see & hear while journeying in this Country. Beguiled by his false reports & influenced by his constant exhortations & fair promises we made immediate preparations for our voyage hither: leaving all our respective dear Kindred, selling all unnecessary, or burdensome injunctions, goods, & half price & disposing, nearly all of our money, in his hands, & he required for providing land and all the necessarie for our settlement in Palestine. On the 19th of August 1866 we set sail from Maine (America) for Paffa (Syria) where we arrived September 22nd following. Though we soon discovered that things were not as favorable as had been represented by Adams; he on the one hand throwing all the blame on others & on the other hand he kept up our hopes & expectations in such a manner that our wholl our unbounded confidence in him remained unshaken, and still of good courage we built our houses & worked our land determined to remain. Farming had been proved unfit to us as the most lucrative business here & among many other like things, we were solemnly assured that we should reap three rich crops (Cc to one sold) in one year from the same piece of land! To all our hopes were centered in our crops, & in spite of increasing sickness & disappointments & want from which we had to suffer, we still went on working & hoping, with harvests would make up for it all. We sowed some 900 Bushels of Wheat & Barley and a corresponding amount of various kinds of Vegetables. Before harvesting our crops looked well & it was estimated

ed - calculated at that time that we should get a yield of about
8000 Bushels of Wheat & Barley, and about 2000 Bushels of
Potatoes. Pink also this our last hope failed & failed most
miserably, - : On harvesting, we found that our crops were so bad
that we did not get our seed back again. The reason for this
most disastrous failure is, that we had cultivated bad land, soo
as imported seed, not adapted to this country & did not under-
stand how to work the ground as the natives do, and as the cli-
mate required, and further because we influenced by Mr Adams
& refused to listen to the proffered advice of experienced settlers.

Our machines are valueless here, especially because not ad-
apted for this land. Thus are we left in this strange land,
utterly ruined, sick of fever & ague, without means, our cloths
worn out, our children without schools or any teaching what so ever
growing up in distressing ignorance - suffering from the climate with
starvation staring us in the face & not the slightest prospect of
any kind of work or any to earn our living, for if our health
was not broken down even we could not compete with the natives
here, who work at a very low rate: from 9d to 2S 6d per
day - & whose constitutions are of such a nature as to bear well
the heat of the glowing suns which we, people from a cold north
ern climate, feeling an indolency, different from what we had
always been accustomed to, crowned with disappointments, diseases,
sickness & die. - Mr Adams denies all assistance to those who will
not submit longer to his tyrannical exactions, & to bear a
close course of starvation, and as our Doctor died some time
ago, we are also left destitute of medical aid & advice in our
continual sickness.

Ant

Out of the 156 souls that sailed with us from America, 54 56
have returned, 17 have died; the remaining 85, 16 (Mr Adams, his
family & 13 others) excepted, are all longing to return to America.
But forty (40) of these are so entirely dependent on Mr Adams
at present for the means of subsistance that they fear to act
openly & according to their desires & convictions & therefore do
not assign this appeal, but we add their names & numbers of
the members of their families, — as we know that they will have
the same need as ourselves in a few weeks hence.

Words cannot express the bitter sorrow & humiliation that
weigh us down. We stand by the most degrading consciousness of
being duped by the wicked machinations of an inhuman deceiver.
We have blindly followed his advice, believed his words, obeyed
his counsel & remained his most credulous supporters in every
thing in which against the dictates of conscience, as we now know
to our deep regret.

Now this our desperate position urges us to hope to be able
to get back to the United States, where, if we are spared,
we can at least begin life again & by honest work earn
the bread for ourselves & children. But to accomplish this
we must apply for the necessary means to all benevolent men,
but in particular to our Countrymen, whose kind hearts
we doubt not may be moved to pity by our lamentable situation.

Besides the means for the voyage home — say for 74 per-
sons, being calculated (children under age) at 50 passengers —
we must have some funds to keep us here during the winter,
viz.: to defray the expenses of these 74 persons, (excluding 4
newborn infants), during nine months. This is unavoidable,
because we cannot leave with our families before the begin-
ning of next April, for if we arrive in Maine, our native
[illegible]

part of the U.S. in mid summer, the sudden & tremendous change of climate, without a home or money & without immediate work, would be too much for our shattered health & enfeebled constitutions. May the Lord close our poor wards & open the hearts of many that they may give freely whatever they can spare to relieve their brethren enslaved. Truly the Lord will reward them abundantly & their memory shall be cherished by a grateful people

A list of the gifts & names of the contributors will be published, and accounts rendered by the Committee chosen by the undersigned & whose names are given them below, as follows:

President: Charles Hale. Consul Gen.l &
U.S. Agent for Egypt.

Vice Presd.t: H.A. Beauboucher Consul Gen.l
at Jerusalem & Syria

Hon.y Sec.y & Treasurer: H Loewenthal
U.S. Vice Consul at Jaffa

Travelling Collector: E.W. Welham

Distributors.. { Capt. A. Norton
E. A. Driskos
E.H. Emerson

Asst. Sec.y &c. - Robt. E. Emerson

John A	Driske	4	Robt. F.	Emerson	1
Ackley	Norton	7	F. W.	Witham	4
Andrew	Tubbutt	6	D. W.	Emerson	1
E B	McKenzie	5	Lucy.	Burns. Widow	3.
E. K.	Emerson.	3			
Henri	Corson	6			

P S. The following herein named persons are those, who, as before stated, do not openly express their convictions & sentiments, being at the present time, under Adams tyrannical jurisdiction — to-gether with a correct number of their families.—

Mr	B. J. Watts	= 4 in family
Mrs	C Corson	1 "
"	A. Leighton	3. "
Mr	S Moulton	4. "
"	S. Ames	3 "
"	M Leighton	3
"	R Rogers	6
"	C. Ward	3.
"	J Gray	1
Mrs	Clark	4

Total Number 33.

The following list comprises those who are his (Adams)

awarded sufferers at the present time viz.:

Mr M. Wentworth	5	in family
" J. S. Walker	2	" "
" R. Floyd	2	" "
" Z. Alley	3	" "
Mrs A. Williams	1	" "
	13	persons
P. S. Adams wife & child	3	
	16.	

I hereby certify that the signatures, on the other side, of ten heads of families of the American Colony at Jaffa, representing 38 persons, are genuine & that their statement is the fact & I therefore recommend their cause to all friends of humanity.

U.S. Vice Consulate Joffa Judy 1857

Hermann Loewenthal
U.S. Vice Consul

Copy U.S. Consulate
at Jerusalem

Having myself carefully examined the facts contained in the adjoined petition, I declare that they are conformable to the strictest verity; I certify besides, that the persons concluding the object of this, are honest laborious artizans, worthy of the deepest sympathy, and who will be exposed to all the horrors of misery, if succour be not promptly accorded by generous & compassionate societies & individuals; and although myself not favored by fortune, subscribe with all my heart for one hundred dollars in Gold.

Jerusalem, Italy, the 9th 1857.

(seal) [signed] Victor Beaubocher
U.S. Consul

Mem.. Hon. William H. Seward. Sec. 62
Department of State.

ÉPREUVE

PROJET DE SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE

POUR LA

RÉNOVATION DE L'ORIENT

Les circonstances inquiétantes dans lesquelles se trouve placée l'Europe ne doivent pas faire oublier que la question d'Orient, qui a déjà troublé les gouvernements et les peuples, risque fort de venir de nouveau, et prochainement peut-être, compliquer une situation déjà très-grave.

Le jour où cette question exigera une solution définitive, l'Europe entière sera peut-être plongée dans des difficultés inextricables.

Les efforts diplomatiques ne peuvent aboutir qu'à des expédients stériles; mais l'époque actuelle, dont l'esprit de justice et d'humanité repousse le système des conquêtes violentes par le fer et par le feu, dispose d'une arme bien plus puissante, celle de la conquête pacifique par la civilisation.

Qu'y aurait-il donc à faire pour prévenir de graves complications et pour régénérer l'Orient en lui infusant l'esprit de la civilisation occidentale?

Un des plus puissants moyens serait la création d'une grande Société qui aurait un caractère éminemment international, et qui se proposerait de concilier les intérêts particuliers des diverses Puissances européennes avec ceux de la civilisation. Cette Société ouvrirait à l'Occident de nouvelles et abondantes sources de richesses; elle deviendrait pour l'Orient un moyen efficace de régénération morale; elle serait enfin pour toutes les Puissances qui s'y associeraient un grand honneur et un grand profit.

Voici de quelle manière cette association peut être présentée au public européen.

La Société orientale internationale a pour but :

De favoriser le développement de l'agriculture, de l'industrie, du commerce et des travaux publics en Orient et surtout en Palestine ;

D'obtenir du Gouvernement turc des priviléges et des monopoles, soit à Constantinople, soit dans le reste de l'empire, notamment la concession et l'abandon graduel des terres de la Palestine ;

De distribuer, à prix d'argent, celles de ces terres que la Compagnie aura elle-même acquises ou reçues en concession, et de faire coloniser les plus fertiles vallées de la Terre-Sainte.

L'empire turc contient des richesses de tous genres qui, si elles étaient exploitées par une Compagnie puissante, donneraient des résultats considérables. Mais la Porte ne possède ni les ressources ni les forces nécessaires pour créer et mener à bonne fin les travaux d'utilité publique que réclame impérieusement le développement intérieur de l'empire ottoman ; réduite à ses propres forces, elle ne peut pas augmenter ses revenus ni s'en former de nouveaux ; elle est incapable de donner un appui énergique à l'agriculture ou à l'industrie, qui sont les seuls moyens d'accroître la fortune et la prospérité publiques.

C'est donc à l'Occident, où les forces créatrices surabondent, et qui possède des capitaux, à profiter des avantages réels que présente la Turquie, et à prendre en main une œuvre susceptible de donner d'excellents résultats. Les opérations habilement conduites, dans ce pays neuf, rapportent des intérêts fort élevés. Mais il faut trouver des combinaisons nouvelles qui aient à la fois l'approbation des Puissances européennes et l'appui de la Sublime-Porte. Ainsi, et pour ne point disséminer ses forces, la Société devra utiliser certaines circonstances spéciales où la Turquie se trouve placée actuellement, et la Palestine s'offre tout d'abord à l'esprit comme pouvant devenir un premier champ d'activité.

La Palestine, on le sait, ne demande que du travail pour produire avec abondance. C'est un des pays les plus remarquables et les plus fertiles du globe. On y rencontre les produits de toutes les latitudes, et les émigrants de l'Europe y retrouvent le climat de leur pays. Le commerce et l'industrie privée, qui viendront compléter l'œuvre de l'agriculture, y attireront en grand nombre des négociants, des colons, des capitalistes chrétiens et israélites.

Cette résurrection de l'Orient, secondée par le réveil du sentiment religieux, sera aidée par le concours des israélites, dont les qualités précieuses et les aptitudes remarquables ne pourront qu'être très-avantageuses à la Palestine.

La Société, après avoir établi des comptoirs commerciaux à Constantinople et dans d'autres villes de l'empire turc, construira un port à Jaffa et une bonne route ou une voie ferrée de cette cité à Jérusalem. Sur le parcours de ce chemin de fer, les terrains seraient concédés par la Turquie à la Société, qui pourrait les vendre à des familles israélites. A leur tour, celles-ci créeraient et feraient prospérer des colonies, avec l'aide et la main-d'œuvre de ceux de leurs coreligionnaires orientaux dont l'amour pour leur antique patrie s'est maintenu aussi ardent qu'autrefois. Des comités spéciaux enverraient, à leurs frais, des israélites du Maroc, de Pologne, de Moldavie, de Valachie, d'Orient, d'Afrique, etc.

Les résultats poursuivis et obtenus par la Société, au moyen d'une entente internationale sincère, du concours intéressé de la Turquie, et de l'établissement des populations occidentales en Palestine, seront infailliblement, dans un avenir moins éloigné qu'on ne pourrait le penser :

La reconstruction des Lieux-Saints à Jérusalem, qui s'accomplirait internationalement et d'une manière digne de la Chrétienté ;

La fin des conflits qui se renouvellent sans cesse à propos des Lieux-Saints entre les grandes Puissances ;

La transformation de l'antique Jérusalem en une ville nouvelle qui rivalisera d'importance avec les plus belles cités de l'Occident ;

La création de colonies européennes, qui deviendront, avec le temps, des foyers d'où la civilisation occidentale se répandra en Turquie et pénétrera jusque dans l'extrême Orient.

Sous la suzeraineté nominale du Sultan, la Société administrera avec intelligence et équité les territoires qui lui seront dévolus. Ainsi les Indes ont été administrées et gouvernées fort longtemps par une compagnie anglaise.

Il y a lieu de penser que le Sultan, reconnaissant de l'appui financier qui lui sera donné, accordera à la Terre-Sainte une administration spéciale. Sous la haute direction de la Porte, cette administration offrirait une sécurité réelle aux populations qui s'y rendraient, et des garanties aux [illegible]s qui seraient employés. Grâce à cette combinaison, qui lui procurera

de précieuses ressources, la Turquie ne sera plus obligée de contracter de nouveaux emprunts pour payer les intérêts de ses emprunts antérieurs.

Les colonies naissantes seront neutralisées diplomatiquement à l'instar de la Confédération Suisse, et par un traité qui ne serait pas sans analogie avec la Convention signée à Genève en faveur des ambulances, des corps sanitaires et des blessés militaires. Il est moins difficile qu'on ne pourrait le penser, de neutraliser la Palestine par un accord entre les Puissances. Il existe même un précédent remarquable, qui est la neutralisation du bas Danube, obtenue officiellement des sept Puissances signataires du traité de Paris. Or, la Commission du bas Danube s'est créé son pavillon et sa petite flotte; elle possède un personnel nombreux et des revenus; elle cherche actuellement à contracter un emprunt de trois millions, à l'égal d'un État indépendant.

Pour préparer l'organisation de la Société orientale internationale, il importe que les esprits soient amenés à se préoccuper de ces grandes et belles questions. Il est indispensable, à cet effet, de créer un Comité composé d'hommes influents et honorables de diverses nations, ayant à cœur de faire prévaloir les mêmes vues dans l'intérêt général.

Les éléments de ce Comité sont du reste tout préparés.

Son programme, tout à la fois économique, financier, humanitaire, scientifique, etc., est en même temps international; il ne peut blesser la susceptibilité d'aucune nation. Des noms considérables en France, en Angleterre et ailleurs sont disposés à s'y rattacher.

Henry DUNANT,

Fondateur de l'œuvre internationale en faveur des blessés en temps de guerre.

Mars 1866.

2743. — Paris, imprimerie Jouaust, rue Saint-Honoré, 338.

Rec 2nd Oct &c

Sept 12. 1867

The Hon. Willm. H. Seward

Sir. I feel it my duty to the Department of State to recur in a few words to the American Colony at Jaffa quite unexpectedly. When I left Jaffa for the third time near the end of May last. nearly all those in the Colony who were desirous of returning home had gone. & were about to leave by the aid of the Consuls. especially Gent. Hale from Alexandria whom I met in the Colony at my last visit. The colonists who remained were hopeful & busy with the Daylight of their own. but Chiefly envying the natives in their earlier wheat harvest by the Reaping Machine which was in constant requisition for more than it could achieve. which greatly astonished the natives by its quick work.

I rode out & the wheat fields
& felt a little sensible that the
crop would not turn out quite as
well as anticipated because it was
late before the seed was put into the
ground & the Colonists & their too late
arrival in the Country.
Soon after my arrival in Paris a few
weeks since & almost three months
after I had left Jaffa. I was much
surprised to meet Mr Williams at
the Bankers Mr Bowles. He brought the
statement endorsed by Mr Consul
General Dale. that the wheat crops
had proved an entire failure & that
the Colonists were in a starving
Condition. & in want of means to
return to the United States.
I questioned Mr Williams & his statem-
ents were not satisfactory. as he admitted
a quarrel on his own account in
the Colony. For the time being. I gave
my consent. with Mr Consul
Nicolay of Paris & Mr Bowles for Williams.

to obtain more funds to aid the Colony as I had no means to contradict the statements; except my general doubt of its truth.

On My arrival in London. I received a letter from Mr Adams the Pastor & President of the Colony in which he informed me that he was building "three new Houses by contract" & all the men who worked on them got their pay promptly. He said the new Path a Jerusalem had been down to Jaffa to see him & become a warm friend of the Colony & had written on its behalf to Constantinople Mr Adams makes no allusion to the failure of the wheat Crop or to the sufferings of the Colonists. But he does say that Mr Withams had made a quarrel about a house & lot which he wanted. & obtained by moving his family into it in the night as Mr Withams told me in Paris.

I have no reason to doubt the truth of Mr Adams statements.

Soon after. I received another letter
from an Armenian gentleman with
whom I am well acquainted. but who
makes no allusion to the failure
of the Wheat Crop: but adds Mr. Adams
has received L. 100. from the United States & also
writes that a vessel is dispatched out from
the States with a new accession to the
Colony both in Means & Character.
He alludes to the unworthy Conduct
of Mr Witham. who has gone to the
United States to Collect funds.
I wrote immediatly to Jaffa for
exact information among the
British Consul & the Russian
Consul. both of whom are my personal
friends to certify to the true Condition
of the Colony & to ask the same
Certificate of the Governor of Jaffa
whom I also know. It is near time
for the letters to reach me in London.
I beg to submit these Statements to the
Department & am.
Faithfully. W. H. Bidwell

RECEIVED

London. Sept 10th. 1867.

The Hon. William H. Seward.

Department of State.

Sir. As my long and expensive Eight Months journey in the East is about to terminate in my voyage to New York on the 18th inst. and necessary incurrences expended. "as Special Agent of the Department of State on the mission with which I was honored to Syria & the American Consulate at Jaffa. I have made up my account to the time of my leaving Syria. which I hope will be deemed "reasonable" & moderate in view of the high rate of travelling expenses in that country & the services rendered.

Under these aspects I will beg to draw for the amount on the "Department" through the Government Bankers The Barings & will beg the Department to honor the draft. with the proviso. that if in any

respect the account is unsatisfactory it is subject to Correction on my arival at New York. Oct 1st

I have the honor to be.

Faithfully your obedient Servant

J. M. Bidwell

P.S. Sir. I beg leave to add that I have two or three Reports to submit to the Department of State for its information. in addition to those already transmitted on other subjects.

One is in regard to the amount & value of American Property in the Turkish Empire in various places belonging to American Missionary Boards of which the Hon. Wm E. Dodge of New York. & other public men are trustees.

Another Report is on the resources of Hungary & the improved aspects under the new Constitution. & its advantages by ports & Revenue to the United States. I am waiting for some official information and statistics which have been promised.

One. It is quite possible that the Department may already fully informed in this respect. W. Bidwell

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES

1867

PARIS

(See, Vol. 22, Special Agents)

CHARLES HAWLEY

OCTOBER 26, 1867

DANISH WEST INDIES

RECEIVED
DEC 19 1867

No 8

St Thomas D. W. I.
Nov 13. 1867

Sir

I beg leave to inform you of my arrival at this island, in company with Mr Perkins, on the 12th inst.

Mr Moore, who preceded us by some two days, had for prudential reasons already communicated with Mr Seymour, U.S. Vice Consul, on the object of our mission, with which he is in full sympathy

A dispatch by way of Porto Rico, to the effect that the United States had purchased the Danish Islands for the sum of $15.000.000, reached here on the morning of our arrival, creating considerable excitement

The Danes seem to the occasion of a free expression of opinion, and pose me the question, 'Will the United States consume St. Thomas a free port?'

If the merchants & others connected with the business relations of the island could be assured that there would be no change in this regard, & that their trade with the other islands maintained with its present advantages the formidable objection to the annexation would

Hon William H Seward
Sec of State &c

would be obviated.

The whole issue as they contemplate it evolves itself into a question of trade, as the entire commerce of the island is built upon the freedom of the port.

If the decision is to be submitted to a popular vote there can hardly be a doubt that the result will be in favor of annexation.

We of course are not known as having any information on the subject, awaiting the arrival of the Danish Commissioners who is expected on the 16th inst.

The town has suffered considerable damage from the hurricane of the 29th ult, but the damage is being rapidly repaired.

With great respect
I remain Your obt Svt.
Chas Hawley

101

RECEIVED
JAN 2 1868

Mr. Chilton

In Duplicate

St. Thomas W. I. Nov 13. 1867

I beg leave to inform you of my arrival here, in company with Mr. Perkins on the morning of the 12th inst.

Mr Moore, who preceded us some two days, had already communicated with Mr Simmons, Vice Consul, as to the object of our mission, with which he is in full sympathy.

A despatch to the effect that the United States had purchased the Danish Islands for the sum of $18.000.000, was received here by the way of Porto Rico, on the morning of our arrival & created considerable excitement.

In the free expression of opinion, which this rumor creates, the principal question appears to be, Will the United States continue St Thomas a free port?

If the merchants & others interested in the business relations of the town, could be assured that there would be no change in this regard, & their trade with the other West Indian Islands, maintained

with its present advantages, it is thought that the most formidable objection to the transfer would be removed. The whole issue on their view, very naturally resolves itself into a question of trade, as the entire business interest of the Island is built upon the freedom of the Port.

If the decision is to be left to the Popular vote, there is scarcely any doubt that the result will be favorable to annexation.

The condition in the treaty which submits the question to an Election, has not yet transpired here.

Thus far we are not known as having any official information on the subject, quietly awaiting the arrival of the Danish Commissioner, who is expected in the English Steamer, due the 16th inst.

With great respect

I remain your obt Svt

Chas Hawley

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State, &c &c.

No 2 1

RECEIVED
DEC 19 1867

Frederickstead St Croix W. I.
Nov 22. 1867

Sir

I have the honor to report the arrival of the Danish Commissioner, Chamberlain Carstensen, at St. Thomas on the morning of the 17th inst. Mr Perkins & myself waited on him without delay, & ascertained that it was his desire to proceed immediately to Christiansted, St. Croix for consultation with the Governor, & that we should accompany him.

Commodore Bissell of the Monongahela placed his vessel at the service of the Commission, & we arrived at that place in the evening of the 17th inst, & proceeded next morning to Christiansted. -

An interview with the Governor was arranged for at 30 o'clock P.M., & while in the reception room of the Government House, a violent shock of an earthquake threw us from the building in confused haste & threw us into a scene of indescribable terror. - A panic had seized

the entire population, which was increased by the almost immediate incoming of the sea with great violence, thereby the submergence of the town. There have been, contemporaneous with the shock, a recession of the water from the shore, & this return in a vast combining wave. apparently some twenty feet in height, stretching across the harbor, & sweeping up the sheet of the town, which terminates at the beach, caused the most intense alarm. The people were fleeing, in the utmost confusion, to the surrounding hills for protection, but fortunately the danger was soon past, & ended with the destruction of some fifteen or twenty buildings, of little value, I have since learned that several lives were lost. The reef which renders this harbor safe & enhances its intrinsic one, undoubtedly broke the force of the tidal wave & served to protect the town from a more calamity.

As our proposed conference with the Governor & Commissioners was by mutual agreement postponed, at least until the next day, Mr Moore & myself left immediately for this place, where as we feared, the damage proved much greater. Portions of buildings had fallen & others were badly shattered. One half the town, comprising the business portion, was submerged, attended with great destruction of property & serious loss of life. The Monongahela was carried from her anchorage some three quarters of a mile from the shore, & in some six fathoms of water, was left high & dry on the water side of Bay Street: Buildings were carried no body one eighth of a mile from the Strand & left in the streets, while in every direction in the submerged portion of the town, was filled with the debris of a fearful calamity.

As the Department will receive from its Officers ere long carefully prepared accounts of this great disaster, it does not become me to attempt any description of it in detail.

Efficient police arrangements were found necessary for the protection of property & peace, especially against large numbers of negroes from the States in the country, many of whom were suspected of motives of mischief.

Indeed I can scarcely convey to you an adequate impression of the excitement which pervades the whole island. A large number of slaves have suffered severely in the falling of Chimneys, & the destruction of other portions of their works, together with the loss of buildings attached to the premises. — Though I am writing four days after the first shock, the alarm & insecurity, caused by repeated shocks of greater or less violence, remains. The night of Monday, which was one of fearful excitement, they were repeated every few minutes; & to day we are constantly reminded that the earth has by no means resumed its wonted repose.

Admiral Palmer who came with the Susquehanna

the Susquehanna, from St Thomas, on the morning of Wednesday, brings tidings of a similar disaster there, inflicting great damage to the town & injury to the shipping. This calamity following so speedily the hurricane of the 24th ult, has driven embarrassment to our mission as it must for a time at least preoccupy public attention. It has already frustrated our hopes of a speedy arrangement of preliminaries, & left us in a state of uncertainty of what under the circumstances, should be done.

I may however communicate the result of several informal conversations with Mr Castenada, who is quite frank & unreserved in the expression of his views He is quite unwilling to order an election until reasonably assured that the vote will be favorable. Rather than hazard a failure he would prefer a postponement of any further measures here, until such modifications can be secured in the treaty which will disfigure of the present contingency —

He has received the same impression that force itself upon our attention, as I have the honor to state in my first communication, that the mercantile interest of St. Thomas will be a unit against the transfer, without some assurance from the United States that for a specific period at least, the present privileges enjoyed by the Port will remain undisturbed. Governor Birch is of the same opinion. Indeed it must be palpable to ~~xxxx~~ every one at all familiar with the present trade of St Thomas, & its resources. To bring it under the restrictions of our Revenue laws is to destroy at a blow its commercial importance. The Island is without productions, without any thing to sell, except what it imports. The entire population is dependent ~~xxxx~~ directly or indirectly upon a trade with the other Islands, which from its peculiar position, as a point of transit, it can maintain, on the one condition

that

it can receive the powder & sell to Cuba
Rico, San Domingo, Cuba, &c. &c.
free of duties.

To recommend to this interest
that I am not without fear, it might
control the votes of the less intelligent
class, to guarantee from the United
States that no change would be required
in the present status of the Port would
where the whole question of enforcement;
but though urged at the point both
by the Governor & Commissioner, it is
an assurance, which of course I am
not authorized to give. I have said
to them that the principal design
of the United States in acquiring
these Islands, being the establishment
of a Naval depot, I have no doubt
there would be as little change, as
possible, in these respects; and that
our Government would be disposed
to a liberal policy towards its new
possessions & claims to them all
rights & immunities not incompatible
with the common interest, beside
the

advantage they would have in the publication & knowledge which a generous & powerful Government accords to all its citizens.

I must ask indulgence for this hurried communication, written in the confusion which surrounds me, having been driven several times from my place of writing by the alarm created by some shocks of this continued earthquake.

A sailing vessel (the Dispatch) leaves this place to-day for New York with letters, and if the Ac Sol for home next week as now probable, I will send a duplicate of this despatch.

I remain, Sirs, Most respectfully,
Chas Hawley

Hon. Wm H Seward
Secretary of State U.S.A.

RECEIVED
G.C.H. CO.
DEC 10 1867

St Thomas D.W.I.

Nov 29. 1867

Sir.

I regret to inform you that no material change has occurred in the situation of affairs since my communication of the inst. The daily occurrence of the earthquake, though with abated violence, prevents the return of confidence on this island as at St Croix, after a lapse of Eleven days since the first shock.

We returned to St Thomas on the 25th inst accompanied with Governor Birch, & Chamberlain Castleman, in the U.S. Flag Ship Susquehanna. The next day there was an informal conference with the leading merchants at the Government House, convened by the Governor at the request of the Commissioners for a free expression of opinion. Messrs Perkins, Moore & Ripley were present.

This conference continued for two hours from which it appeared that while there

Hon William H Seward
Sec'y of State

was no objection to a transfer of the sovereignty from Denmark to the United States, but on the contrary a general admission that certain advantages would be gained by the change, it was nevertheless deemed vital to the commercial prosperity of St Thomas that it should continue a free port.

Without the assurance in some form that there would be no change for at least a period of years in their respect, they should be constrained, in the protection of existing interests, to oppose with all the influence they could wield the proposed cession. But with the assurance that their present privileges would not be disturbed by the change, it would meet with a general & cordial approval.

As we were requested to state what could be expected from the United States Government in this particular, we replied that our instructions did not contemplate

not contemplate this question: that
all regulations pertaining to the supo-
sition of duties belonged to Congress;
- that the Exemption desired, if
put into the Substance of the treaty,
might be considered an encroachment
upon the province of the Legislative
Department, & embarrass its subsequ-
-ent by the Senate. On the other
hand, as the object of the United States
in the acquisition of the islands
respected naval convenience, rather
than revenue, there would be a
strong disposition to deal generously
with existing privileges, by appropriate
legislation; and should it prove
would accept the manifest desire
of Denmark to cede this territory
to the United States, & leave their
interests with the latter, their confidence
would not be misplaced.

Much was said about ~~about~~
existing laws in the islands, harbor
regulations &c, to which our ~~attention~~
way

way, that it is the policy of the
Federal Government not to interfere
with the local institutions or laws
of States, territories, or municipalities,
& that only such changes, if any, would
be expected, or even advised, as experience should deter-
mine to be wise & suitable under
a liberal Government.

The spirit of the conference was good
& generally favorable to the cession;
at the same time, the freedom of the
port, was held with unyielding
tenacity as the just & reasonable
condition of their cordial approval.

Indeed it is not a matter of surprise
that so much should be made of
this single point by the miserable
community, especially at the
present time. They have suffered
severely, both by the hurricane &
the earthquake, and they see
no hope of recovery from these one,
& direct disasters, if the accustomed
channels of trade are now to be
disturbed

disturbed, if not entirely destroyed by the regulations which govern the ports of the United States. The public mind under a constant sense of insecurity, is in a most unfavorable condition to weigh calmly considerations which otherwise would have their influence in securing the desired result.

You will not be surprised to learn that the more ignorant class, who withal are quite superstitious, connect these calamities with the attempt of the Americans to gain possession of the islands - The coincidence in the best view that can be taken, is unfortunate & presents a serious hindrance to our movements, which no sagacity could have anticipated, & which calls for more than ordinary prudence to encounter.

I herewith transmit a copy of the Royal Proclamation announcing to the inhabitants of St Thomas &

St Johns,

St Johns the purpose of Denmark
to cede these islands to the United
States,

I remain with great respect
Your ob't Ser't
Chas Hawley

ST. THOMÆ TIDENDE.

Vol. 21.] ONSDAGEN, den 27de NOVEMBER, 1867. [No. 90.

VI CHRISTIAN DEN NIENDE,

AF GUDS NAADE KONGE TIL DANMARK, DE VENDERS OG GOTHERS, HERTUG TIL SLESVIG, HOLSTEEN, STORMARN, DITMARSKER, LAUENBORG OG OLDENBORG,

sende Vore kjære og troe Undersaatter paa Öerne St Thomas og St. Jan Vor Kongelige Hilsen!

Vi have besluttet Os til at afstaae Vore Öer St. Thomas og St. Jan til de Forenede Stater af Amerika, og have Vi til den Ende, med Forbehold af Vor Rigsdags grundlovmæssige Samtykke, afsluttet en Overeenskomst med de Forenede Staters Præsident Ved udförlige og nöiagtige Bestemmelser, som ere blevne optagne i denne Overeenskomst, have Vi ladet det være Os magtpaaliggende at tilsikkre Eder Beskyttelse i Udövelsen af Eders Frihed, Religion, Eiendom og andre private Rettigheder, og skulle I desuden efter eget Valg kunne forblive boende paa Öerne eller til enhver Tid forlade dem, beholde Eders derværende Eiendom eller afhænde den og före Udbyttet af Afhændelsen hvorhen I ville, uden at der i den Anledning vil kunne paalægges Eder nogensomhelst Skat, Afgift eller Byrde

De iblandt Eder, som foretrække at blive paa Öerne, kunne enten bevare deres hidtilværende undersaatlige Forhold og de deraf följende Rettigheder eller erhverve Borgerret i de Forenede Stater, men det vil paaligge Eder at træffe Eders Valg i saa Henseende inden 2 Aar efter Udvexlingen af Ratificationen af den nævnte Overeenskomst, og de iblandt Eder, som forblive boende paa Öerne efter Udlöbet af dette Tidsrum, uden at de have erklæret, at de önske at bevare deres hidtilværende undersaatlige Forhold, ville antages at have bestemt sig til at blive Borgere i de Forenede Stater.

Da Vi imidlertid ikke ville udöve nogen Tvang over Vore troe Undersaatter, have Vi besluttet at give Eder Leilighed til frit og i störst mulig Udstrækning at tilkjendegive Eders Önsker med Hensyn til denne Afstaaelse, og have Vi til denne Hensigts Opnaaelse overdraget til Vor overordentlige Regjeringscommissair at foranstalte det Fornödne

Medens Vi med oprigtig Smerte imödesee Lösningen af de Baand, som i en lang Aarrække have knyttet Eder til Os og Moderlandet, og idet Vi levende mindes de mangfoldige Beviser paa Loyalitet og Hengivenhed, som Vi have modtaget fra Eder, nære Vi dog den Fortröstning, at fra Vor Side Intet er blevet forsömt for at sikkre Vore kjære og troe Undersaatters fremtidige Vel, og at Öernes lykkelige Udvikling saavel i aandelig, som materiel Henseende mægtig vil fremmes ogsaa under den nye Statshöihed.

Befalende Eder Gud!

Givet paa Vort Slot Amalienborg den 25de October 1867.

Under Vor Kongelige Haand og Segl.

CHRISTIAN R.

[L. S.]

C. E. JUEL-VIND-FRIJS.

AABENT BREV *til Indbyggerne paa Öerne St. Thomas og St. Jan.*

WE CHRISTIAN THE NINTH,

BY THE GRACE OF GOD KING OF DENMARK, THE VANDALS AND THE GOTHS, DUKE OF SLESWICK, HOLSTEEN, STORMARN, DITMARSH, LAUENBORG AND OLDENBORG,

Send to our beloved and faithful subjects in the Island of St. Thomas and St. Johns Our Royal greeting.

We have resolved to cede Our Islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns to the United States of America and We have to that end, with the reservation of the constitutional consent of Our Rigsdag, concluded a convention with the President of the United States. We have by embodying in that convention explicit and precise provisions, done Our utmost to secure You protection in Your liberty, Your religion, Your property and private rights, and You shall be free to remain where You now reside or to remove at any time, retaining the property which You possess in the said Islands or disposing thereof and removing the proceeds wherever You please, without You being subjected on this account to any contribution, tax or charge whatever.

Those who shall prefer to remain in the said Islands may either retain the title and the rights of their natural allegiance or acquire those of citizens of the United States, but they shall make their choice within two years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the said convention, and those who shall remain in the Islands after the expiration of that term without having declared their intention to retain their natural allegiance shall be considered to have chosen to become citizens of the United States.

As We, however, will not exercise any constraint over Our faithful subjects, We will give You the opportunity of freely and extensively expressing Your wishes in regard to this cession, and We have to that effect given the necessary instructions to Our Commissioner-extraordinary.

With sincere sorrow do We look forward to the severment of those ties which for many years have united You to Us and the Mothercountry, and, never forgetting those many demonstrations of loyalty and affection, We have received from You, We trust that nothing has been neglected from Our side to secure the future welfare of Our beloved and faithful subjects, and that a mighty impulse, both moral and material, will be given to the happy developement of the Islands under the new sovereignty.

Commending you to God!

Given at Our Palace of Amalienborg, the 25th of October 1867.

Under Our Royal Hand and Seal.

CHRISTIAN R.

[L. S.]

C. E. JUEL-VIND-FRIJS.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION *to the Inhabitants of the Islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION.

THE Vendue Director hereby makes known, that at the request of J. CAPPE, Esq., Auctioneer in behalf of Captain A. LUNDBERG, will be offered for sale by Auction at the store yard of Messrs. LAMB & Co., on

THURSDAY, the 28th instant,

at 8 o'clock, A. M.,

THE HULL
AND
MATERIALS

of the British Brig "HER MAJESTY" of Liverpool, driven ashore by the hurricane of the 29th ultimo, dismasted and in a leaky condition. The surveyors duly appointed by the proper authority here, have recommended that the said vessel be sold by Public Auction for account of whom it may concern. The COALS now on board to be removed by the Consignees within twenty days from date of sale, and are not to be sold with the Vessel.

The terms of sale to be seen at the Vendue, to which purchasers are invited.

St. Thomas Vendue Office, the 26th November 1867.

ROSENSTAND,
Vendue Director.

AUCTION.

THE Vendue Director hereby makes known, that at the request of J. CAPPE Esqr., Auctioneer, in behalf of Capt. J RASMUSSEN will be offered for sale by Auction at the Auctionroom in Curaçaostreet on

FRIDAY the 29th inst,

at 12½ o'clock p m

THE DANISH BRIGANTINE

"Valkyrien"

of Svendborg, and her MATERIALS as she lies at the western part of the harbour in a damaged and wrecked condition from the hurricane on the 29th ulto., she having been condemned by surveyors and recommended to be sold at Public Auction for account of whom it may concern.

The terms of sale to be seen at the Vendue, to which purchasers are invited.

St. Thomas Vendue Office, the 27th November 1867.

ROSENSTAND,
Vendue Director.

Vendue Notice.

THE undersigned Auctioneer hereby makes known that the sale of the Brigantine "WILD PIGEON" advertised to have been held on 20th instant, having been postponed on account of the late Earthquakes, the said sale will, by permission of His Honor the Vendue Director, be held on FRIDAY, 29th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the stores of Messrs. J. NILES & Co., Consignees.

The terms of the sale to be seen at the Vendue to which purchasers are invited.

Auction Room, St. Thomas, 26th November, 1867.

J. CAPPE, *Auctioneer.*

NOTICE.

THE undersigned offers to the public free storeage for all DAMAGED GOODS for Auction in the fire proof Stores, No. 81, Spaniol Strade.

J. CAPPE, Auctioneer.

St. Thomas, 27th Nov., 1867.

Vendue Notice.

PARTIES that purchased Goods at the Auction of 18th instant, and have neither paid for the same nor taken them away are hereby reminded that according to the Auction conditions such GOODS will be removed to the Auction Room and sold for their account and risk.

Auction Room, St. Thomas, 25th November, 1867.

J. CAPPE,
Auth. Auctioneer.

H. B. M's. Post Office Agency,
St. Thomas, 26th November, 1867.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the Building recently used by Her Britannic Majesty's Post Office Agency having received such injuries by the Earthquake as to render its removal compulsory, it is hereby made publicly known, that said Agency will be opened to-day on the premises No. 40 *a*, Nörre Gade where it was previously kept.

B. D'AZEVEDO,
H. B. M. Post Office Agent, p. t.

Attention !

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he intends carrying on his business as Master Builder, Planner, &c, and will be most happy to serve those who may require his services. The many buildings repaired and built here by him, and their durability and resistance during the late calamity constitute the best evidence of the quality of his work, whether of wall or otherwise.

St. Thomas, 27th Nov, 1867.

H. L. KRAUSE

N. B.—A large supply of well burnt LIME and BUILDING MATERIALS can be had at all times by application for the same, and the terms made as easy as will suit purchasers.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned in conformity with his Burghers Brief, by which he is entitled to undertake all kinds of Carpenter's work as a master mechanic hereby offers his services to his friends and the public, with the assurance that particular care will be taken to satisfy his patrons with regard to efficiency and solidity of all kinds of work entrusted to his care.

Parties desirous of his services will please apply at Messrs. CATUÑA HERMANOS or at his work shop in the Market place.

P. D. CORBIERE.

St. Thomas, 27th November, 1867.

ORRIN'S
Californian Circus.

THIS celebrated Company arrived here on Sunday afternoon from the Island of Martinique en route to Porto Rico, falling short of water they put into this port for a supply; their vessel while becalmed for two days between this Island and St. Croix experienced several shocks of Earthquake, which further induced them to stop here for information.

They intend leaving for Curaçao and Venezuela, in consequence of the unfortunate state of the Island of Porto Rico, but hope to return here shortly for the celebration of the American settlement.

Wanted
TENDERS.

THE BRIGANTINE

"HENRIETTA,"

of BERMUDA, having been driven ashore in the outer part of the harbour of St. Thomas in the fearful Earthquake of the 18th instant, proposals for the getting off the said VESSEL are required, and same will be received at the British Consulate, until

Thursday, 28th instant,

at 12 o'clock, when they will be opened in the presence of the parties interested, and the offer considered the most advantageous, if approved, will be accepted.

Approved Security will be required for the faithful fulfilment of the contract.

St. Thomas, 26th Nov., 1867.

REGINALD F. SMITH,
Master of the Brig't "Henrietta."

Communication.

WE are gratified to announce that on Sunday last, 24th instant, a large portion of our population, of all denominations, assembled on two occasions in the parade ground at the head of the town for the purpose of uniting in prayer with the Reverends KLEINER and ALLAN. The object of these meetings in the field being for the purpose of avoiding any excitement likely to take place in a crowded edifice, in the event of sudden alarm arising among the congregations. The delivery of the sermons were most interesting and contributed no doubt in calming the fears that until then prevailed in the minds of the distressed spectators. We cannot too much commend the zeal and self-devotion of those Reverend gentlemen who without solicitation did their utmost to accomplish those trying duties imposed upon them, at the most trying occasion that ever befell their venerable calling in this Island. R.

Drowned in the harbour on Monday the 18th instant, during the earthquake, Mr. E. MCDOUGALL, a native of Scotland, of the Royal Mail Factory Saint Thomas, while on board the Steam Launch "*Itchen*" on duty. His remains were recovered on Thursday 21st instant, and conveyed to the Cemetery followed by all his dearest friends in Saint Thomas.—*Com.*

Drowned on Monday the 18th instant, in the harbour of St. Thomas, Mr. SAMUEL WATLINGTON, son of Captain J. H. WATLINGTON, of St. Croix, aged 20 years. The deceased death was caused by trying to rescue his father from a perilous position while on board the ship "*British Empire.*" —*Com.*

THE TIMES.

"Truth and Justice."

ST. THOMAS.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER, 1867.

ACCORDING to invitation from His Excellency Governor BIRCH, the members of the Colonial Council, the civil and military functionaries of the Island and other inhabitants, assembled at Governmenthouse to-day at 12 o'clock

At ten minutes past twelve, their Excellencies Governor BIRCH, Vice-Governor ROTHE and Chamberlain CARSTENSEN, appeared with their aides and attendants.

His Excellency Governor BIRCH in a few words introduced to the Assembly His Excellency, Chamberlain CARSTENSEN, Knight of Dannebroge and Dannebrogsmand, as Royal Commissioner Extraordinary—whereupon His Excellency Chamberlain CARSTENSEN addressed the Assembly as follows:—

GENTLEMEN!

In conformity with His Majesty, Our Most Gracious King's order, dated 25th October charging me, as Royal Commissioner Extraordinary to prepare the cession of the Islands, St. Thomas and St. Johns, to the United States of America, I shall enter on my duties by making known His Majesty's Proclamation dated 25th of October to the Inhabitants of St. Thomas and St. Johns.

(Here His Excellency read the aforesaid Proclamation).

His Majesty has charged me to interpret to You, more impressively than could be done in the Royal Proclamation the painful feelings inseparable from the Cession of the Islands; His deep and true love to His people and to His country is being submitted to severe trials.

The terrible dispensations, with which these Islands have lately been visited, must necessarily influence the execution of my mission; the time that must pass, before a settled state of confidence can be restored to the population, shall be employed by me, with the co-operation of His Excellency the Governor of the Danish Westindia Islands, in supporting the wishes of the inhabitants on the occasion of the cession of the Islands.

The voting will be postponed to the commencement of January.

To the successful accomplishment of my errand I need, not only the co-operation of the officials, but also the assistance of all good citizens and I feel confident, that such assistance will be rendered me in the execution of my mission, with which I have been entrusted by His Most Gracious Majesty the King.

LONG LIVE KING CHRISTIAN IX.!

ST. CROIX.

(From the Avis, November 19.)

It is our painful duty to chronicle to-day, one of the most dreadful visitations, that has ever befallen this Island. The oldest inhabitant here knows no parallel to the sad calamity, that happened here yesterday, at about ten minutes of three o'clock p.m. Two very severe shocks of Earthquake, one immediately after the other, occurred, these lasting over 3 minutes. The frightened people rushed out of their houses, quickly after the occurrence; and then beheld the troubled sea, which had receded soon after the shocks, coming furiously, mountain-high, and dashing on the shore, as far as 100 yards, in some places. The greatest damage here was in Gallows-Bay, where upwards of twenty small houses, were upturned or completely demolished, from the violence of this encroaching sea.

This chastisement from God has been dealt out also to the people of Frederiksted, who sufferred, as we understand, in a far greater degree; several lives being lost; and a few vessels driven ashore. The American Steamer Monongohalia; an American Brig, and the Sloop of this port, the Dauntless, all ashore. The sea washed up high in town; and many stores received great injury—the water washing in, in immense sheets.

We learn that there is not an estate in the country, which remains scathless. Where the negro-village did not receive damage, either the dwelling-house, the mill, or the works were injured. It is not possible for us, at this moment, to furnish any correct account; but will endeavor to do so, as soon as we can.

Everything did not end here. On Monday night the inhabitants were again alarmed from many more severe shocks taking place; and the continuance of this sad calamity continued all day to-day, up to our going to press—making in all some 18 or 20 shocks—much to the alarm—the sorrow—the grief and to the terror of the people, who were up all night Monday, every moment expecting a shock. To-day, of course, all business is suspended—the public offices and stores all closed.

As yet we can only furnish a brief account of this dire calamity, which will ever be in the recollection of those, who experienced it, and who will ever think over the just chastisement of a mighty, powerful; but merciful and good God, who could at the moment, He was afflicting the people of this Island, have, with the same Power and Majesty, sent every living Being into eternity—there to be condemned or rewarded, for an eternal age of days! But no! His mercy and goodness have been great; and thus few perished. Then grateful people enter the churches, and return the Almighty God thanks for His tender mercies! Join your ministers, as you did after the catastrophe, in the public market, where hundreds of people were collected to offer to the throne of Heaven, their prayers, in soliciting Mercy! Continue to be thankful, and take this chastisement from your Heavenly Father, who has sent a lesson to the inhabitants of St. Croix!

Before concluding this article, we must mention a few words, in behalf of the Military, who readily and speedily were on the spot of destruction. at Gallows-bay, assisting in removing all they could; and truly, they worked well—much to their credit—and too much praise cannot be bestowed on them, for their meritorious conduct, on this sad and distressing occasion.

(From the N. Y. Herald, November 8.)

THE SUPREMACY OF THE PRESS.

In this century a new empire has arisen, greater already than the Rome of the Cæsars or the Popes, yet only in its infancy. It is the empire of the press. The world has seen many systems of power—that of the Freemasons, who have secretly influenced all Christendom; the Society of the Jesuits; the priesthood, both Catholic and Protestant; the army; the law; but none of these possesses the terrible power of the press. The pulpit is even now a second rate means of influencing the masses of mankind; the army is at the best mere brute force; the law is now nothing but an umpire in disputes; but the newspaper is everything. It takes the place of the Parliament, of the Courts, of the Church. There is no method of acting upon mind, of revolutionizing the convictions of a nation, of inspiring new ideas and directing popular movements, which compares with it in rapidity, directness and extent. All other methods are clumsy or imperfect; but this is almost like the light of the sun, so swift, electric and universal is its influence. Yet how young and undeveloped is the new empire. Journalism as a profession is a creation of the last thirty years; as a great profession it is no older than the telegraph. But to-day it is the supreme power of the world. Thirty years ago the orators ruled America; to-day it is ruled by the editors.

This sway will become far more absolute than any of us can realize. See what has already been done. We have put a newspaper into the hand of every man who reads in the United States. For a mere trifle the news of the whole world is spread out before him, day after day. Can the pulpit or the forum do as much? They, at the most, can but proclaim absolute truths, which were the same three hundred years ago, but the newspapers give the facts. We have brought the telegraph, the steamboat and the railroad into our service, and with other inventions will come more varied means of obtaining information and distributing it rapidly and cheaply. This secures us the entrance to every household, and then follows the use of the opportunity. The orator and the preacher have not this invaluable advantage. They must ask for a hearing; we obtain it by force. The people can avoid the lecture room or the church, but they cannot avoid the newspapers. Thus we compel our audience, and may say to it what we please. And though the speaker has none of our advantages, we have all of his. The newspaper can be as eloquent as the orator, and can preach as earnestly as the clergyman. We duplicate all their functions as teachers of mankind, and have others of our own which they are forever denied. Henry Clay or Daniel Webster, in the days when their names were on every tongue, did not exert one-third of the influence over men that the newspapers of New York do to-day. Why? What is the ambition of the orator now? Not to make his speeches, but to get them published. Mr. Colfax and Mr. Seymour cared very little for the audiences their voices reached at the recent meetings in this city, for behind the few thousand people there they beheld the million readers of the *Tribune* and the HERALD. The office of the speaker as the leader of men has perished forever. Demosthenes is dumb; in his stead is "the pale and silent man who, writing alone at midnight, holds the fate of empires upon the point of his pen."

Therefore, it will no longer do for the novelist or the satirist to present the Hon. Jefferson Brick, or the *Eatanwill Gazette* as types of journalism. There are mean and miserable men in all professions—from soldiers like McClellan, thieving lawyers at the Tombs, quacks in medicine, and Judases who betray Christ in the pulpit—and journalism is no exception. But no one who is not hopelessly stupid can revive in this day the old talk about Bohemia and Grub street. There is a class of men among haukers and merchants and lawyers who affect a condescension towards the journalist, which is intensely amusing. The writer for the newspaper appears to their blinking eyes a kind of literary adventurer, who is to be tolerated for his genius, but not to be trusted in business. They are ignorant that it is the newspaper that sells their goods, furnishes all their facts and presents them gratuitously with their opinions. They do not know, as Jay Cooke does, that the newspapers of America sold two thousand millions of national bonds. They do not know, as Edwin M. Stanton knows, that the newspapers of America sent five hundred thousand men to the war. They do not know that the newspapers of America will nominate the candidates for the Presidency, determine the election, dictate the legislation of Congress and decide whether Andrew Johnson is to be impeached. Newspapers lead them by the nose wherever they go; but they do not feel the pressure, which is the particular reason why we give this especial tweak.

We write this for the good of our profession. That it will be read by the public is something we cannot help nor do we care, though the argument may appear too much of a boast. But we are in earnest in the declaration that journalism is the greatest of all professions, the most powerful influence in the present, destined to be triply powerful in the future. Its destiny in America is especially noble, for this is a nation of readers. The independence of thought and the rivalry of journalist make it the permanent ally of progress and freedom. It moves with the people, and as it influences them is influenced in return. Thus, it will grow with the nation. Every man who edits a paper, even though it be an obscure sheet on the borders of civilization, should know his responsibility. He should remember the dignity of his profession and sustain it. We make public opinion, and the men who make the laws and execute them are appointed by our will. The newspaper is the engine which moves and directs the masses of mankind. We foresee the day when all other professions will be, in confession as they are in fact, dependencies, of this absolute empire over thought.—*Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, Nov. 2.*

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

(From the Paris Constitutional (semi-official organ) October, 24.)

There is one question which enjoys the privilege of interesting the English newspapers: it is the Roman question. During recent events they have shown themselves faithful to their traditions. Their most ardent wishes have been for the invaders of the Pontifical States, whom they regard as the heroic liberators of an oppressed people. The alarming calm of that people, which seems to care slightly about passing to new destinies, does not disconcert them. They groan none the less over its fate.

What is, then, at the bottom of these declarations of the English press? Are they inspired by a political theory or by religious passion?

We do not wish to examine the political theory but we will ask the English press what it would think, what would be its language, if the French government were *to take up the same attitude with regard to Belgium* it advises the Italian government to assume towards Rome. What would it say if, under the pretext that the Belgians speak our language, have our customs, religion and laws, that they share with us the ancient territory of the Gauls, and that they formerly constituted an integral part of the French empire, we were to instigate them to overthrow their monarchy and to mingle their destiny with ours? What would it say if we permitted enlistments of volunteers to serve the annexationist aspirations of our neighbors; if aid, offices and lists of subscriptions were everywhere opened, even in the face of the municipalities, to ferment revolt among them; if one of our generals left the ranks of the army to put himself at the head of a pretended enfranchisement crusade, and if armed bands, obeying his orders, violated with musket shots the frontier of a State recognised by all the Powers of Europe? The republic of 1848 did, for an instant, lend its hand to such an enterprise. People remember this silly attempt which turned out so ridiculous a failure, and which bears in history the burlesque name of *risquons tout.*

The English newspapers were not sparing in their sarcasms upon this freak. Why are they less severe now-a-days upon the Garibaldian expedition? What difference do they perceive between the invaders of 1848 and those of 1867? There is one which it is necessary to point out, and that is, that the republicans were only *bound to respect the rights of Belgium,* and that the Italians have engaged, by a solemn convention to protect the Pontifical territory against attacks from without. What is the meaning, then, of this demand, by violence and in despite of treaties of the right of the Romans to independence, liberty and incorporation in the Kingdom of Italy? And how can the English press forget that nowhere in the world *are temporal and spiritual power so intimately united as in the constitution of Great Britain?* Is it, then, for her to demand that these powers should be separated in Rome.

Religious passion seems, it must be said, to be the veritable motive of these newspapers across the channel. They have not forgotten what they termed the "Papal aggression," and they bear the sovereign Pontiff a grudge on that account. They are not sorry to reply to an altogether spiritual invasion, to which they have been compelled to submit because it was undertaken in the name of liberty and with the complicity of their Catholic fellow citizens, by applauding an armed attack, happy to have the hero of Aspromonte and the orator of the Geneva Congress as the instrument of reprisal. Further who does not know the liking of England for religious proselytism? Let her continue to spread her Bibles in profusion throughout the universe. Nothing can be better; no one will find any fault with the proceeding. But that in order to strike a rival creed which, both there and in America, makes such enormous progress she should urge the destruction of the secular establishment of the Roman Pontiffs; that she should not hesitate at any means of excitement; that she should hold all international proprieties cheap—that is not intelligible upon the part of a people that has arrived at so high a degree of civilization. Would she think it right *if, in order to assist the Irish Church*—if, to emancipate that country whose aspirations at any rate are indisputable—*one were to encourage the violent acts of conspirators, to aid the Fenians and throw armed men and munitions of war upon the coats of that island?* In what recrimination would she not rightly indulge against such an interference with her home affairs? Why, then, do the organs of public opinion in England not regard what passes elsewhere with more impartiality and justice? A great nation cannot but lessen itself in the respect of mankind when it pursues across the ruins of right and human conscience, the triumph of its political interests or its religious ideas.

SUBASTA.

EL Director de Subastas hace Saber al Público que á pedimento de Dn. J. CAPPE, Ve[illegible]ero en nombre del Capitan Dn. JOSE LLORCA, se ofrecerá en venta publica el VIERNES prócsimo, 29 del Corriente mes, á las 12½ del dia, en el establecimiento de Vendutas del referido Senor CAPPE, la Goleta Española

"OTILIA,"

de 45 toneladas que se halla á pique en este Puerto en frante del Muelle Real.

Las Condiciones de la Venta Se podrán ver en el Establecimiento de Vendutas.

Oficina de Subastas, San Thomas, 27 de Novembre de 1867.

ROSENSTAND,
Director de Subasta.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

Bekjendtgjörelse.

IFÖLGE Præsidentskabets Ordre vil Skatte *C*ommission for St. Thomas være samlet paa efternævnte Dage for at modtage skriftlige Oplysninger angaaende Skatten for indeværende Aar.

A. *For Byen "Charlotte Amelia."*

paa det Kongelige *C*asserer Contoir hver Formiddag *K*l. 9 til 11, og fra *K*l 12 til 3.

MANDAGEN den 18de November for samtlige Gader i *K*ongens *Q*varteer, nemlig:

1, Nörregade. 2, Kongensgade. 3, Dronningensgade. 4, Prindsensgade. 5, Hospitalslinien. 6, Commandantens Tvergade. 7, Bjergegade. 8, Kongens Tvergade. 9, Canalgade. 10, Hospitalsgade. 11, Torvet. 12, Fortets Stræde. 13, Lille Taarnegade. 14, Commandantgade. 15, Dominigade. 16, Domini Tvergade. 17, Adelgade. 18, Jeppes Gang. 19, Alexandergade, og 20 Frederiksberggade.

TIRSDAGEN den 19de November for samtlige Gade i Dronningens *Q*varteer, nemlig:

1, Dronningensgade. 2, Wimmelskaftsgade. 3, Crystalgade. 4, Lille Grönnegade. 5, Bredgade. 6, Nystræde. 7, Store Grönnegade. 8, Cocusstræde. 9, Ananasstræde. 10, Hyacintstræde. 11, Commandantgade over Vandet. 12, Palmestræde. 13, Nygade. 14, Trompetergade. 15, Sneglegade. 16, Bjergegade. 17, Stor Tvergade. 18, Nörregade. 19, Vestergade. 20, Nordsidevei. 21, Tamarinthegade. 22, Skovgade. 23, Gottetsgade. 24, Ceciliestræde. 25, Antonistræde. 26, Lemonstræde. 27, Murphysgade. 28, Lillegade, og 29, Integade.

ONSDAGEN den 20de November for efternævnte Gader i *K*ronprindsens *Q*varteer, nemlig:

1, Kronprindsensgade. 2, Curaçaogade. 3, Kronprindsens Tvergade. 4, Ulkegade. 5, Torvestræde. 6, Prindsessegade. 7, Nelikegade. 8, Jasminstræde, og 9, Regjeringsgade.

TORSDAGEN den 21de November:

10, Gamlegade. 11, Smalstræde. 12, Bjergegade. 13, Silkegade. 14, Levköistræde. 15, Gottetsgade. 16, Storestræde. 17, Spaniolstræde. 18, Strandgade. 19, Canalgade. 20, Generalgade. 21, Regnegade. 22, Pilestræde. 23, Jödegade. 24, Borgergade. 25, Gaasegade. 26, Gamle Nordsidevei. 27, Ny Nordsidevei. 28, Tulipanstræde. 29, Hassell's Hauge. 30, Liefdegade. 31, Lerkegade. 32, Slagtergade, og 33, Jeggegotsgade.

B. *For Landet.*

FREDAGEN den 22de November fra Kl. 9-11 og fra *K*l. 12-3 for de til Östen og Vesten af Byen beliggende Huse.

LÖVERDAGEN den 23de November paa det *K*ongelige *C*asserer *C*ontoir om Formiddagen *K*l. 9 til 11 og fra *K*l. 12-3 for Beboerne i samtlige Landdistricter paa St. Thomas.

Foruden de Oplysninger der ere fornödne til Beregning af Skatterne som enhver Eier eller Leier af Huse i og udenfor Byen, samt af Plantager, er pligtig at anmelde for Commissionen, har Præsidentskabet anseet det hensigtsmæssigt til samme Tid at erholde Underretning om Antallet af Arbeiderne paa Plantagerne og af andre Personer som opholde sig der, samt om Kreaturholdet paa Landet, m., m., til hvilket Öiemed Blanketterne til Skattelisterne ere forsynede med de i saa Henseende fornödne Rubrikker.

Plantage Eiere eller Plantage Bestyrere have at indgive nöiagtig Oplysning om hvormeget Land der er udlagt i og til Sukkerdyrkning, hvormeget i anden Dyrkning og Græsgang, og hvormeget der er uden Nytte og Brug. Attest om at Jorden ei afgiver nogen Nytte eller Indtægt udstædes under Eeds Tilbud af Eieren og tvende troværdige Indvaanere i Qvarteret og attesteres af Qvarteer Officeren.

Huuseiere, hvis Huse have staaet ledige og som desaarsag forlange Nedsættelse i Skatterne, have at indsende Attest med udtrykkeligt Opgivende af fra og til hvilken Tid Huset har staaet ledigt.

Vedkommende Eiere, Leiere eller Bestyrere, anmodes om personligen at möde for Commissionen med Skattelisten, for paa Stedet at meddele saadanne Oplysninger, som maatte ansees fornödne. Er Paagjældende forhindret fra selv at give Möde, maa den der möder paa hans Vegne være en vel underrettet Person. Enhver som forsömmer at afgive de fornævnte Oplysninger til ovenmeldte Tid og Sted, maa tilskrive sig selv det deraf flydende Tab.

Blanketter til Skattelister ville blive omdeelte forinden Skatte Commissionens Möde, og bliver nöiagtigt at udfylde af Vedkommende, samt derefter at afgive til Commissionen paa de ovenfor bestemte Dage.

Skatte Commissionen for St. Thomas, den 11te November, 1867.

HOSKIÆR.
J. MOURIER.

[*TRANSLATION.*]

PUBLICATION.

IN accordance with order form the Presidency, the Tax-Commission for St. Thomas will assemble on the undermentioned days to receive information in writing relative to the Taxes for the present year:

A. *For the Town of "Charlotte Amalia."*

at the Royal Treasurer's Office, at 9 o'clock, forenoon, to 11 o'clock, and from 12 to 3 o'clock:

MONDAY the 18th November for all the Streets in King's Quarter, viz:

1. Nörregade. 2, Kongensgade. 3, Dronningensgade. 4, Prindsensgade. 5, Hospitalslinien. 6, Commandantens Tvergade. 7, Bjergegade. 8, Kongens Tvergade. 9, Canalgade. 10, Hospitalsgade. 11, Torvet. 12, Fortets Stræde. 13, Lille Taarnegade. 14, Commandantgade. 15, Dominigade. 16, Domini Tværgade. 17, Adelgade. 18, Jeppes Gang. 19, Alexandergade. and 20, Fredericksberg, Gade.

TUESDAY the 19th November for all the Streets in Queen's Quarter, viz:

1, Dronningensgade. 2, Wimmelskaftsgade. 3, Crystalgade. 4, Lille Grönnegade. 5, Bredgade. 6, Nystræde. 7, Store Grönnegade. 8, Cocusstræde. 9, Ananasstræde. 10, Hyacintstræde. 11, Commandantgade over Vandet. 12, Palmestræde. 13, Nygade. 14, Trompetergade. 15, Sneglegade. 16, Bjergegade. 17, Store Tvergade. 18, Nörregade. 19, Vestergade. 20 Nordsidevei. 21, Tamarinthegade. 22, Skovgade. 23, Gottetsgade. 24 Ceciliestræde. 25, Antonistræde. 26 Limonstræde. 27, Murphysgade. 28, Lillegade, and 29, Integade.

WEDNESDAY the 20th November for the following Streets in Crownprince's Quarter, viz:

1, Kronprindsensgade. 2, Curaçaogade. 3, Kronprindsens Tvergade. 4, Ulkegade. 5, Torvestræde. 6, Prindsessegade. 7, Nelikegade. 8, Jasminstræde, and 9, Regjeringsgade.

THURSDAY the 21 November:

10, Gamlegade. 11, Slamstræde. 12, Bjerggeade. 13, Silkegade. 14, Levköistræde. 15, Gottetsgade. 16, Storestræde. 17, Spaniol Stræde. 18, Strandgade. 19, Canalgade. 20, Generalgade. 21, Regnegade. 22, Pilestræde. 23, Jödegade. 24, Borgergade. 25, Gassegade. 26, Gamle Nordsidevei. 27, Ny Nordsidevei. 28, Tulipanstræde. 29, Hassell's Hauge. 30, Leithegade. 31, Lergegade. 32, Slagtergade, and 33, Jeggegotsgade.

B. *For the Country.*

FRIDAY the 22nd November from 9—11 and from 12—3 o'clock for all the houses situated to the East and to the West of the Town.

SATURDAY 23rd November at the Royal Treasurer's Office from 9—11 forenoon and from 12—3 o'clock afternoon and from 12 o'clock to 3 o'clock for the inhabitants in all the Country Districts in St. Thomas.

Besides those elucidations, which are required for the calculation of Taxes to the Colonial Treasury and which every owner or leaser of houses in and out of Town or of Estates is bound to give to the Commission, the Presidency considers it requisite at the same time to be informed of the number of Labourers on the Estates, or of other persons residing there, as also of the quantity of Stock on the Estates &c., &c., for which purpose the blank schemes for the Tax Lists are furnished with columns to contain such information.

Owners or Administrators of Estates are to specify in writing the exact number of acres in Cane cultivation, and prepared for Cane cultivation or in other cultivation, and pasture, or not in cultivation, neither being used nor yielding any profit. As to the land that yielding no profit the owner is to produce a certificate on Oath, signed by himself and two inhabitants, and attested as to its correctness by the Quarter Officer.

Owners of houses that have been unoccupied claiming a reduction in the taxes are bound to deliver a certificate expressly stating the day from and to which it has been unoccupied.

Owners Renters or Administrators of ——— are requested to present their Tax Lists, either in person or by individuals who are capable of furnishing the Commission with such additional elucidations as may be considered necessary.

Persons neglecting to produce the information and proof prescribed by the regulations in the above shape, must ascribe to their own neglect all losses resulting therefrom.

Blanks for Tax Lists will be distributed previous to the meeting of the Tax Commission, and are required to be accurately filled out by the parties concerned and delivered to the Commission on the abovementioned days.

Tax Commission for St. Thomas, 11th November, 1867.

HOSKIÆR.
J. MOURIER.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of Water-Boats, Lighters, Deckboats, Sail and Row-Boats, are hereby notified to deliver to the Harbour Master the Papers of such Boats, as may have been lost in the Hurricane of the 29th October; or a written certificate to that effect in case the papers have been lost; (before the end of this month).

Harbour Master's Office, Nov. 16th, 1867.

C. LEIGH.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

Bekjendtgjörelse.

IFÖLGE Præsidentskabets Ordre vil Skatte Commission for St. Thomas være samlet paa efternævnte Dage for at modtage skriftlige Oplysninger angaaende Skatten for indeværende Aar.

A. *For Byen "Charlotte Amelia."*

paa det Kongelige Casserer Contoir hver Formiddag Kl. 9 til 11, og fra Kl 12 til 3.

MANDAGEN den 18de November for samtlige Gader i Kongens Qvarteer, nemlig:

1, Nörregade. 2, Kongensgade. 3, Dronningensgade. 4, Prindsensgade. 5, Hospitalslinien. 6, Commandantens Tvergade. 7, Bjergegade. 8, Kongens Tvergade. 9, Canalgade. 10, Hospitalsgade. 11, Torvet. 12, Fortets Stræde. 13, Lille Taarnegade. 14, Commandantgade. 15, Dominigade. 16, Domini Tvergade. 17, Adelgade. 18, Jeppes Gang. 19, Alexandergade, og 20 Frederiksberggade.

TIRSDAGEN den 19de November for samtlige Gade i Dronningens Qvarteer, nemlig:

1, Dronningensgade. 2, Wimmelskaftsgade. 3, Crystalgade. 4, Lille Grönnegade. 5, Bredgade. 6, Nystræde. 7, Store Grönnegade. 8, Cocusstræde. 9, Ananasstræde. 10, Hyacintstræde. 11, Commandantgade over Vandet. 12, Palmestræde. 13, Nygade. 14, Trompetergade. 15, Sneglegade. 16, Bjergegade. 17, Stor Tvergade. 18, Nörregade. 19, Vestergade. 20, Nordsidevei. 21, Tamarinthegade. 22, Skovgade. 23, Gottetsgade. 24, Ceciliestræde. 25, Antonistræde. 26, Lemonstræde. 27, Murphysgade. 28, Lillegade, og 29, Integade.

ONSDAGEN den 20de November for efternævnte Gader i Kronprindsens Qvarteer, nemlig:

1, Kronprindsensgade. 2, Curaçaogade. 3, Kronprindsens Tvergade. 4, Ulkegade. 5, Torvestræde. 6, Prindsessegade. 7, Nelikegade. 8, Jasminstræde, og 9, Regjeringsgade.

TORSDAGEN den 21de November:

10, Gamlegade. 11, Smalstræde. 12, Bjergegade. 13, Silkegade. 14, Levköistræde. 15, Gottetsgade. 16, Storestræde. 17, Spaniolstræde. 18, Strandgade. 19, Canalgade. 20, Generalgade. 21, Regnegade. 22, Pilestræde. 23, Jödegade. 24, Borgergade. 25, Gassegade. 26, Gamle Nordsidevei. 27, Ny Nordsidevei. 28, Tulipanstræde. 29, Hassell's Hauge. 30, Liefdegade. 31, Lerkegade. 32, Slagtergade, og 33, Jeggegotsgade.

B. *For Landet.*

FREDAGEN den 22de November fra Kl. 9-11 og fra Kl. 12-3 for de til Östen og Vesten af Byen beliggende Huse.

LÖVERDAGEN den 23de November paa det Kongelige Casserer Contoir om Formiddagen Kl. 9 til 11 og fra Kl. 12-3 for Beboerne i samtlige Landdistricter paa St. Thomas.

Foruden de Oplysninger der ere fornödne til Beregning af Skatterne som enhver Eier eller Leier af Huse i og udenfor Byen, samt af Plantager, er pligtig at anmelde for Commissionen, har Præsidentskabet anseet det hensigtsmæssigt til samme Tid at erholde Underretning om Antallet af Arbeiderne paa Plantagerne og af andre Personer som opholde sig der, samt om Kreaturholdet paa Landet, m., m., til hvilket Öiemed Blanketterne til Skattelisterne ere forsynede med de i saa Henseende fornödne Rubrikker.

Plantage Eiere eller Plantage Bestyrere have at indgive nöiagtig Oplysning om hvormeget Land der er udlagt i og til Sukkerdyrkning, hvormeget i anden Dyrkning og Græsgang, og hvormeget der er uden Nytte og Brug. Attest om at Jorden ei afgiver nogen Nytte eller Indtægt udstædes under Eeds Tilbud af Eieren og tvende troværdige Indvaanere i Qvarteret og attesteres af Qvarteer Officeren.

Huuseiere, hvis Huse have staaet ledige og som desaarsag forlange Nedsættelse i Skatterne, have at indsende Attest med udtrykkeligt Opgivende af fra og til hvilken Tid Huset har staaet ledigt.

Vedkommende Eiere, Leiere eller Bestyrere, anmodes om personligen at möde for Commissionen med Skattelisten, for paa Stedet at meddele saadanne Oplysninger, som maatte ansees fornödne. Er Pasgjældende forhindret fra selv at give Möde, maa den der möder paa hans Vegne være en vel underrettet Person. Enhver som forsömmer at afgive de fornævnte Oplysninger til ovenmeldte Tid og Sted, maa tilskrive sig selv det deraf flydende Tab.

Blanketter til Skattelister ville blive omdeelte forinden Skatte Commissionens Möde, og bliver nöiagtigt at udfylde af Vedkommende, samt derefter at afgive til Commissionen paa de ovenfor bestemte Dage.

Skatte Commissionen for St. Thomas, den 11te November, 1867.

HOSKIÆR.
J. MOURIER.

[*TRANSLATION.*]

PUBLICATION.

IN accordance with order form the Presidency, the Tax-Commission for St. Thomas will assemble on the undermentioned days to receive information in writing relative to the Taxes for the present year:

A. *For the Town of "Charlotte Amalia."*

at the Royal Treasurer's Office, at 9 o'clock, forenoon, to 11 o'clock, and from 12 to 3 o'clock:

MONDAY the 18th November for all the Streets in King's Quarter, viz:

1. Nörregade. 2, Kongensgade. 3, Dronningensgade. 4, Prindsensgade. 5, Hospitalslinien. 6, Commandantens Tvergade. 7, Bjergegade. 8, Kongens Tvergade. 9, Canalgade. 10, Hospitalsgade. 11, Torvet. 12, Fortets Stræde. 13, Lille Taarnegade. 14, Commandantgade. 15, Dominigade. 16, Domini Tværgade. 17, Adelgade. 18, Jeppes Gang. 19, Alexandergade. and 20, Fredericksberg, Gade.

TUESDAY the 19th November for all the Streets in Queen's Quarter, viz:

1, Dronningensgade. 2, Wimmelskaftsgade. 3, Crystalgade. 4, Lille Grönnegade. 5, Bredgade. 6, Nystræde. 7, Store Grönnegade. 8, Cocusstræde. 9, Ananasstræde. 10, Hyacintstræde. 11, Commandantgade over Vandet. 12, Palmestræde. 13, Nygade. 14, Trompetergade. 15, Sneglegade. 16, Bjergegade. 17, Store Tvergade. 18, Nörregade. 19, Vestergade. 20 Nordsidevei. 21, Tamarinthegade. 22, Skovgade. 23, Gottetsgade. 24 Ceciliestræde. 25, Antonistræde. 26 Limonstræde. 27, Murphysgade. 28, Lillegade, and 29, Integade.

WEDNESDAY the 20th November for the following Streets in Crownprince's Quarter, viz:

1, Kronprindsensgade. 2, Curaçaogade. 3, Kronprindsens Tvergade. 4, Ulkegade. 5, Torvestræde. 6, Prindsessegade. 7, Nellikegade. 8, Jasminstræde, and 9, Regjeringsgade.

THURSDAY the 21 November:

10, Gamlegade. 11, Slamstrade. 12, Bjerggeade. 13, Silkegade. 14, Levköistræde. 15, Gottetsgade. 16, Storestræde. 17, Spaniol Stræde. 18, Strandgade. 19, Canalgade. 20, General gade. 21, Regnegade. 22, Pilestræde. 23, Jödegade. 24, Borgergade. 25, Gassegade. 26, Gamle Nordsidevei. 27, Ny Nordsidevei. 28, Tulipanstræde 29, Hassell's Hauge. 30, Leifdegade. 31, Lergegade. 32, Slagtergade, and 33, Jeggegotsgade.

B. *For the Country.*

FRIDAY the 22nd November from 9—11 and from 12—3 o'clock for all the houses situated to the East and to the West of the Town.

SATURDAY 23rd November at the Royal Treasurer's Office from 9—11 forenoon and from 12—3 o'clock afternoon and from 12 o'clock to 3 o'clock for the inhabitants in all the Country Districts in St. Thomas.

Besides those elucidations, which are required for the calculation of Taxes to the Colonial Treasury and which every owner or leaser of houses in and out of Town or of Estates is bound to give to the Commission, the Presidency considers it requisite at the same time to be informed of the number of Labourers on the Estates, or of other persons residing there, as also of the quantity of Stock on the Estates &c., &c. for which purpose the blank schemes for the Tax Lists are furnished with columns to contain such information.

Owners or Administrators of Estates are to specify in writing the exact number of acres in Cane cultivation, and prepared for Cane cultivation or in other cultivation, and pasture, or not in cultivation, neither being used nor yielding any profit. As to the land that yielding no profit the owner is to produce a certificate on Oath, signed by himself and two inhabitants, and attested as to its correctness by the Quarter Officer.

Owners of houses that have been unoccupied claiming a reduction in the taxes are bound to deliver a certificate expressly stating the day from and to which it has been unoccupied.

Owners Renters or Administrators of —— are requested to present their Tax Lists, either in person or by individuals who are capable of furnishing the Commission with such additional elucidations as may be considered necessary.

Persons neglecting to produce the information and proof prescribed by the regulations in the above shape, must ascribe to their own neglect all losses resulting therefrom.

Blanks for Tax Lists will be distributed previous to the meeting of the Tax Commission, and are required to be accurately filled out by the parties concerned and delivered to the Commission on the abovementioned days.

Tax Commission for St. Thomas, 11th November, 1867.

HOSKIÆR.
J. MOURIER.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of Water-Boats, Lighters, Deckboats, Sail and Row-Boats, are hereby notified to deliver to the Harbour Master the Papers of such Boats, as may have been lost in the Hurricane of the 29th October; or a written certificate to that effect in case the papers have been lost; (before the end of this month).

Harbour Master's Office, Novr. 16th, 1867.

O. LEIGH.

ST. THOMÆ TIDENDE.

Vol. 21.] ONSDAGEN, den 27de NOVEMBER, 1867. [No. 90.

VI CHRISTIAN DEN NIENDE,

AF GUDS NAADE KONGE TIL DANMARK, DE VENDERS OG GOTHERS, HERTUG TIL SLESVIG, HOLSTEEN, STORMARN, DITMARSKER, LAUENBORG OG OLDENBORG,

sende Vore kjære og troe Undersaatter paa Öerne St Thomas og St. Jan Vor Kongelige Hilsen!

Vi have besluttet Os til at afstaae Vore Öer St. Thomas og St. Jan til de Forenede Stater af Amerika, og have Vi til den Ende, med Forbehold af Vor Rigsdags grundlovmæssige Samtykke, afsluttet en Overeenskomst med de Forenede Staters Præsident Ved udförlige og nöiagtige Bestemmelser, som ere blevne optagne i denne Overeenskomst, have Vi ladet det være Os magtpaaliggende at tilsikkre Eder Beskyttelse i Udövelsen af Eders Frihed, Religion, Eiendom og andre private Rettigheder, og skulle I desuden efter eget Valg kunne forblive boende paa Öerne eller til enhver Tid forlade dem, beholde Eders derværende Eiendom eller afhænde den og före Udbyttet af Afhændelsen hvorhen I ville, uden at der i den Anledning vil kunne paalægges Eder nogensomhelst Skat, Afgift eller Byrde.

De iblandt Eder, som foretrække at blive paa Öerne, kunne enten bevare deres hidtilværende undersaatlige Forhold og de deraf följende Rettigheder eller erhverve Borgerret i de Forenede Stater, men det vil paaligge Eder at træffe Eders Valg i saa Henseende inden 2 Aar efter Udvexlingen af Ratificationen af den nævnte Overeenskomst, og de iblandt Eder, som forblive boende paa Öerne efter Udlöbet af dette Tidsrum, uden at de have erklæret, at de önske at bevare deres hidtilværende undersaatlige Forhold, ville antages at have bestemt sig til at blive Borgere i de Forenede Stater.

Da Vi imidlertid ikke ville udöve nogen Tvang over Vore troe Undersaatter, have Vi besluttet at give Eder Leilighed til frit og i störst mulig Udstrækning at tilkjendegive Eders Önsker med Hensyn til denne Afstaaelse, og have Vi til denne Hensigts Opnaaelse overdraget til Vor overordentlige Regjeringscommissair at foranstalte det Fornödne.

Medens Vi med oprigtig Smerte imödesee Lösningen af de Baand, som i en lang Aarrække have knyttet Eder til Os og Moderlandet, og idet Vi levende mindes de mangfoldige Beviser paa Loyalitet og Hengivenhed, som Vi have modtaget fra Eder, nære Vi dog den Fortröstning, at fra Vor Side Intet er blevet forsömt for at sikkre Vore kjære og troe Undersaatters fremtidige Vel, og at Öernes lykkelige Udvikling saavel i aandelig, som materiel Henseende mægtig vil fremmes ogsaa under den nye Statshöihed.

Befalende Eder Gud!

Givet paa Vort Slot Amalienborg den 25de October 1867.

Under Vor Kongelige Haand og Segl.

CHRISTIAN R.

[L. S.]

C. E. JUEL-VIND-FRIJS.

AABENT BREV *til Indbyggerne paa Öerne St. Thomas og St. Jan.*

WE CHRISTIAN THE NINTH,

BY THE GRACE OF GOD KING OF DENMARK, THE VANDALS AND THE GOTHS, DUKE OF SLESWICK, HOLSTEEN, STORMARN, DITMARSH, LAUENBORG AND OLDENBORG,

Send to our beloved and faithful subjects in the Island of St. Thomas and St. Johns Our Royal greeting.

We have resolved to cede Our Islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns to the United States of America and We have to that end, with the reservation of the constitutional consent of Our Rigsdag, concluded a convention with the President of the United States. We have by embodying in that convention explicit and precise provisions, done Our utmost to secure You protection in Your liberty, Your religion, Your property and private rights, and You shall be free to remain where You now reside or to remove at any time, retaining the property which You possess in the said Islands or disposing thereof and removing the proceeds wherever You please, without You being subjected on this account to any contribution, tax or charge whatever.

Those who shall prefer to remain in the said Islands may either retain the title and the rights of their natural allegiance or acquire those of citizens of the United States, but they shall make their choice within two years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the said convention, and those who shall remain in the Islands after the expiration of that term without having declared their intention to retain their natural allegiance shall be considered to have chosen to become citizens of the United States.

As We, however, will not exercise any constraint over Our faithful subjects, We will give You the opportunity of freely and extensively expressing Your wishes in regard to this cession, and We have to that effect given the necessary instructions to Our Commissioner-extraordinary.

With sincere sorrow do We look forward to the severment of those ties which for many years have united You to Us and the Mothercountry, and, never forgetting those many demonstrations of loyalty and affection, We have received from You, We trust that nothing has been neglected from Our side to secure the future welfare of Our beloved and faithful subjects, and that a mighty impulse, both moral and material, will be given to the happy developement of the Islands under the new sovereignty.

Commending you to God!

Given at Our Palace of Amalienborg, the 25th of October 1867.

Under Our Royal Hand and Seal.

CHRISTIAN R.

[L. S.]

C. E. JUEL-VIND-FRIJS.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION *to the Inhabitants of the Islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION.

THE Vendue Director hereby makes known, that at the request of J. CAPPE, Esq., Auctioneer in behalf of Captain A. LUNDBERG, will be offered for sale by Auction at the store yard of Messrs. LAMB & Co., on

THURSDAY, the 28th instant,

at 8 o'clock, A. M.,

THE HULL
AND
MATERIALS

of the British Brig 'HER MAJESTY,' of Liverpool, driven ashore by the hurricane of the 29th ultimo, dismasted and in a leaky condition. The surveyors duly appointed by the proper authority here, have recommended that the said vessel be sold by Public Auction for account of whom it may concern. The COALS now on board to be removed by the Consignees within twenty days from date of sale, and are not to be sold with the Vessel.

The terms of sale to be seen at the Vendue, to which purchasers are invited.

St. Thomas Vendue Office, the 26th November 1867.

ROSENSTAND,
Vendue Director.

AUCTION.

THE Vendue Director hereby makes known, that at the request of J. CAPPE Esqr., Auctioneer, in behalf of Capt. J. RASMUSSEN will be offered for sale by Auction at the Anctionroom in Curaçaostreet on

FRIDAY the 29th inst.,

at 12½ o'clock p. m.

THE DANISH BRIGANTINE

"Valkyrien"

of Svendborg, and her MATERIALS as she lies at the western part of the harbour in a damaged and wrecked condition from the hurricane on the 29th ulto., she having been condemned by surveyors and recommended to be sold at Public Auction for account of whom it may concern.

The terms of sale to be seen at the Vendue, to which purchasers are invited.

St. Thomas Vendue Office, the 27th November 1867.

ROSENSTAND,
Vendue Director.

Vendue Notice.

THE undersigned Auctioneer hereby makes known that the sale of the Brigantine "WILD PIGEON" advertised to have been held on 20th instant, having been postponed on account of the late Earthquakes, the said sale will, by permission of His Honor the Vendue Director, be held on FRIDAY, 29th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the stores of Messrs. J. NILES & Co., Consignees.

The terms of the sale to be seen at the Vendue to which purchasers are invited.

Auction Room, St. Thomas, 26th November, 1867.

J. CAPPE, *Auctioneer.*

NOTICE.

THE undersigned offers to the public free storeage for all DAMAGED GOODS for Auction in the fire proof Stores, No. 81, Spaniol Strade.

J. CAPPE, Auctioneer.

St. Thomas, 27th Nov., 1867.

Vendue Notice.

PARTIES that purchased Goods at the Auction of 18th instant, and have neither paid for the same nor taken them away are hereby reminded that according to the Auction conditions such GOODS will be removed to the Auction Room and sold for their account and risk.

Auction Room, St. Thomas, 25th November, 1867.

J. CAPPE,
Auth. Auctioneer.

H. B. M's. Post Office Agency,
St. Thomas, 26th November, 1867.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the Building recently used by Her Britannic Majesty's Post Office Agency having received such injuries by the Earthquake as to render its removal compulsory, it is hereby made publicly known, that said Agency will be opened to-day on the premises No. 40 *a*, Nörre Gade where it was previously kept.

B. D'AZEVEDO,
H. B. M. Post Office Agent, p. t.

Attention!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he intends carrying on his business as Master Builder, Planner, &c, and will be most happy to serve those who may require his services. The many buildings repaired and built here by him, and their durability and resistance during the late calamity constitute the best evidence of the quality of his work, whether of wall or otherwise

St. Thomas, 27th Nov, 1867.

H L. KRAUSE

N. B.—A large supply of well burnt LIME and BUILDING MATERIALS can be had at all times by application for the same, and the terms made as easy as will suit purchasers.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned in conformity with his Burghers Brief, by which he is entitled to undertake all kinds of Carpenter's work as a master mechanic, hereby offers his services to his friends and the public, with the assurance that particular care will be taken to satisfy his patrons with regard to efficiency and solidity of all kinds of work entrusted to his care.

Parties desirious of his services will please apply at Messrs. CATUNA HERMANOS or at his work shop in the Market place.

P. D. CORBIERE.

St. Thomas, 27th November, 1867.

ORRIN'S
Californian Circus.

THIS celebrated Company arrived here on Sunday afternoon from the Island of Martinique en route to Porto Rico, falling short of water they put into this port for a supply; their vessel while becalmed for two days between this Island and St. Croix experienced several shocks of Earthquake, which further induced them to stop here for information.

They intend leaving for Curaçao and Venezuela, in consequence of the unfortunate state of the Island of Porto Rico, but hope to return here shortly for the celebration of the American settlement.

Wanted
TENDERS.

THE BRIGANTINE

"HENRIETTA,"

of BERMUDA, having been driven ashore in the outer part of the harbour of St. Thomas in the fearful Earthquake of the 18th instant, proposals for the getting off the said VESSEL are required, and same will be received at the British Consulate, until

Thursday, 28th instant,

at 12 o'clock, when they will be opened in the presence of the parties interested, and the offer considered the most advantageous, if approved, will be accepted.

Approved Security will be required for the faithful fulfilment of the contract.

St. Thomas, 26th Nov., 1867.

REGINALD F. SMITH,
Master of the Brig't "Henrietta."

Communication.

WE are gratified to announce that on Sunday last, 24th instant, a large portion of our population, of all denominations, assembled on two occasions in the parade ground at the head of the town for the purpose of uniting in prayer with the Reverends KLEINER and ALLAN. The object of these meetings in the field being for the purpose of avoiding any excitement likely to take place in a crowded edifice, in the event of sudden alarm arising among the congregations. The delivery of the sermons were most interesting and contributed no doubt in calming the fears that until then prevailed in the minds of the distressed spectators. We cannot too much commend the zeal and self-devotion of those Reverend gentlemen who without solicitation did their utmost to accomplish those trying duties imposed upon them, at the most trying occasion that ever befell their venerable calling in this Island. R.

Drowned in the harbour on Monday the 18th instant, during the earthquake, Mr. E. MCDOUGALL, a native of Scotland, of the Royal Mail Factory Saint Thomas, while on board the Steam Launch "*Itchen*" on duty. His remains were recovered on Thursday 21st instant, and conveyed to the Cemetery followed by all his dearest friends in Saint Thomas.—*Com.*

Drowned on Monday the 18th instant, in the harbour of St. Thomas, Mr. SAMUEL WATLINGTON, son of Captain J. H. WATLINGTON, of St. Croix, aged 20 years. The deceased death was caused by trying to rescue his father from a perilous position while on board the ship "*British Empire.*" —*Com.*

THE TIMES.

"Truth and Justice."

ST. THOMAS.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER, 1867.

ACCORDING to invitation from His Excellency Governor BIRCH, the members of the Colonial Council, the civil and military functionaries of the Island and other inhabitants, assembled at Governmenthouse to-day at 12 o'clock.

At ten minutes past twelve, their Excellencies Governor BIRCH, Vice-Governor ROTHE and Chamberlain CARSTENSEN, appeared with their aides and attendants.

His Excellency Governor BIRCH in a few words introduced to the Assembly His Excellency, Chamberlain CARSTENSEN, Knight of Dannebroge and Dannebrogsmand, as Royal Commissioner Extraordinary—whereupon His Excellency Chamberlain CARSTENSEN addressed the Assembly as follows:—

GENTLEMEN!

In conformity with His Majesty, Our Most Gracious King's order, dated 25th October charging me, as Royal Commissioner Extraordinary to prepare the cession of the Islands, St. Thomas and St. Johns, to the United States of America, I shall enter on my duties by making known His Majesty's Proclamation dated 25th of October to the Inhabitants of St. Thomas and St. Johns.

(Here His Excellency read the aforesaid Proclamation).

His Majesty has charged me to interpret to You, more impressively than could be done in the Royal Proclamation the painful feelings inseparable from the Cession of the Islands; His deep and true love to His people and to His country is being submitted to severe trials.

The terrible dispensations, with which these Islands have lately been visited, must necessarily influence the execution of my mission; the time that must pass, before a settled state of confidence can be restored to the population, shall be employed by me, with the co-operation of His Excellency the Governor of the Danish Westindia Islands, in supporting the wishes of the inhabitants on the occasion of the cession of the Islands.

The voting will be postponed to the commencement of January.

To the successful accomplishment of my errand I need, not only the co-operation of the officials, but also the assistance of all good citizens and I feel confident, that such assistance will be rendered me in the execution of my mission, with which I have been entrusted by His Most Gracious Majesty the King.

LONG LIVE KING CHRISTIAN IX.!

ST. CROIX.

(From the Avis, November 19.)

It is our painful duty to chronicle to-day, one of the most dreadful visitations, that has ever befallen this Island. The oldest inhabitant here knows no parallel to the sad calamity, that happened here yesterday, at about ten minutes of three o'clock p.m. Two very severe shocks of Earthquake, one immediately after the other, occurred, these lasting over 3 minutes. The frightened people rushed out of their houses, quickly after the occurrence; and then beheld the troubled sea, which had receded soon after the shocks, coming furiously, mountain-high, and dashing on the shore, as far as 100 yards, in some places. The greatest damage here was in Gallows-Bay, where upwards of twenty small houses, were upturned or completely demolished, from the violence of this encroaching sea.

This chastisement from God has been dealt out also to the people of Frederiksted, who sufferred, as we understand, in a far greater degree; several lives being lost; and a few vessels driven ashore. The American Steamer Monongohalia; an American Brig, and the Sloop of this port, the Dauntless, all ashore. The sea washed up high in town; and many stores received great injury—the water washing in, in immense sheets.

We learn that there is not an estate in the country, which remains scathless. Where the negro-village did not receive damage, either the dwelling-house, the mill, or the works were injured. It is not possible for us, at this moment, to furnish any correct account; but will endeavor to do so, as soon as we can.

Everything did not end here. On Monday night the inhabitants were again alarmed from many more severe shocks taking place; and the continuance of this sad calamity continued all day to-day, up to our going to press—making in all some 18 or 20 shocks—much to the alarm—the sorrow—the grief and to the terror of the people, who were up all night Monday, every moment expecting a shock. To-day, of course, all business is suspended—the public offices and stores all closed.

As yet we can only furnish a brief account of this dire calamity, which will ever be in the recollection of those, who experienced it, and who will ever think over the just chastisement of a mighty, powerful; but merciful and good God, who could at the moment, He was afflicting the people of this Island, have, with the same Power and Majesty, sent every living Being into eternity—there to be condemned or rewarded, for an eternal age of days! But no! His mercy and goodness have been great; and thus few perished. Then grateful people enter the churches, and return the Almighty God thanks for His tender mercies! Join your ministers, as you did after the catastrophe, in the public market, where hundreds of people were collected to offer to the throne of Heaven, their prayers, in soliciting Mercy! Continue to be thankful, and take this chastisement from your Heavenly Father, who has sent a lesson to the inhabitants of St. Croix!

Before concluding this article, we must mention a few words, in behalf of the Military, who readily and speedily were on the spot of destruction. at Gallows-bay, assisting in removing all they could; and truly, they worked well—much to their credit—and too much praise cannot be bestowed on them, for their meritorious conduct, on this sad and distressing occasion.

(From the N. Y. Herald, November 8.)

THE SUPREMACY OF THE PRESS.

In this century a new empire has arisen, greater already than the Rome of the Cæsars or the Popes, yet only in its infancy. It is the empire of the press. The world has seen many systems of power—that of the Freemasons, who have secretly influenced all Christendom; the Society of the Jesuits; the priesthood, both Catholic and Protestant; the army; the law; but none of these possesses the terrible power of the press. The pulpit is even now a second rate means of influencing the masses of mankind; the army is at the best mere brute force; the law is now nothing but an umpire in disputes; but the newspaper is everything. It takes the place of the Parliament, of the Courts, of the Church. There is no method of acting upon mind, of revolutionizing the convictions of a nation, of inspiring new ideas and directing popular movements, which compares with it in rapidity, directness and extent. All other methods are clumsy or imperfect; but this is almost like the light of the sun, so swift, electric and universal is its influence. Yet how young and undeveloped is the new empire. Journalism as a profession is a creation of the last thirty years; as a great profession it is no older than the telegraph. But to-day it is the supreme power of the world. Thirty years ago the orators ruled America; to-day it is ruled by the editors.

This sway will become far more absolute than any of us can realize. See what has already been done. We have put a newspaper into the hand of every man who reads in the United States. For a mere trifle the news of the whole world is spread out before him, day after day. Can the pulpit or the forum do as much? They, at the most, can but proclaim absolute truths, which were the same three hundred years ago, but the newspapers give the facts. We have brought the telegraph, the steamboat and the railroad into our service, and with other inventions will come more varied means of obtaining information and distributing it rapidly and cheaply. This secures us the entrance to every household, and then follows the use of the opportunity. The orator and the preacher have not this invaluable advantage. They must ask for a hearing; we obtain it by force. The people can avoid the lecture room or the church, but they cannot avoid the newspapers. Thus we compel our audience, and may say to it what we please. And though the speaker has none of our advantages, we have all of his. The newspaper can be as eloquent as the orator, and can preach as earnestly as the clergyman. We duplicate all their functions as teachers of mankind, and have others of our own which they are forever denied. Henry Clay or Daniel Webster, in the days when their names were on every tongue, did not exert one-third of the influence over men that the newspapers of New York do to-day. Why? What is the ambition of the orator now? Not to make his speeches, but to get them published. Mr. Colfax and Mr. Seymour cared very little for the audiences their voices reached at the recent meetings in this city, for behind the few thousand people there they beheld the million readers of the *Tribune* and the HERALD. The office of the speaker as the leader of men has perished forever. Demosthenes is dumb; in his stead is "the pale and silent man who, writing alone at midnight, holds the fate of empires upon the point of his pen."

Therefore, it will no longer do for the novelist or the satirist to present the Hon. Jefferson Brick, or the *Eatanwill Gazette* as types of journalism. There are mean and miserable men in all professions—from soldiers like McClellan, thieving lawyers at the Tombs, quacks in medicine, and Judases who betray Christ in the pulpit—and journalism is no exception. But no one who is not hopelessly stupid can revive in this day the old talk about Bohemia and Grub street. There is a class of men among haukers and merchants and lawyers who affect a condescension towards the journalist, which is intensely amusing. The writer for the newspaper appears to their blinking eyes a kind of literary adventurer, who is to be tolerated for his genius, but not to be trusted in business. They are ignorant that it is the newspaper that sells their goods, furnishes all their facts and presents them gratuitously with their opinions. They do not know, as Jay Cooke does, that the newspapers of America sold two thousand millions of national bonds. They do not know, as Edwin M. Stanton knows, that the newspapers of America sent five hundred thousand men to the war. They do not know that the newspapers of America will nominate the candidates for the Presidency, determine the election, dictate the legislation of Congress and decide whether Andrew Johnson is to be impeached. Newspapers lead them by the nose wherever they go; but they do not feel the pressure, which is the particular reason why we give this especial tweak.

We write this for the good of our profession. That it will be read by the public is something we cannot help nor do we care, though the argument may appear too much of a boast. But we are in earnest in the declaration that journalism is the greatest of all professions, the most powerful influence in the present, destined to be triply powerful in the future. Its destiny in America is especially noble, for this is a nation of readers. The independence of thought and the rivalry of journalist make it the permanent ally of progress and freedom. It moves with the people, and as it influences them is influenced in return. Thus, it will grow with the nation. Every man who edits a paper, even though it be an obscure sheet on the borders of civilization, should know his responsibility. He should remember the dignity of his profession and sustain it. We make public opinion, and the men who make the laws and execute them are appointed by our will. The newspaper is the engine which moves and directs the masses of mankind. We foresee the day when all other professions will be, in confession as they are in fact, dependencies, of this absolute empire over thought.—*Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, Nov. 2.*

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

(From the Paris Constitutional (semi-official organ) October, 24.)

There is one question which enjoys the privilege of interesting the English newspapers: it is the Roman question. During recent events they have shown themselves faithful to their traditions. Their most ardent wishes have been for the invaders of the Pontifical States, whom they regard as the heroic liberators of an oppressed people. The alarming calm of that people, which seems to care slightly about passing to new destinies, does not disconcert them. They groan none the less over its fate.

What is, then, at the bottom of these declarations of the English press? Are they inspired by a political theory or by religious passion?

We do not wish to examine the political theory but we will ask the English press what it would think, what would be its language, if the French government were *to take up the same attitude with regard to Belgium* it advises the Italian government to assume towards Rome. What would it say if, under the pretext that the Belgians speak our language, have our customs, religion and laws, that they share with us the ancient territory of the Gauls, and that they formerly constituted an integral part of the French empire, we were to instigate them to overthrow their monarchy and to mingle their destiny with ours? What would it say if we permitted enlistments of volunteers to serve the annexationist aspirations of our neighbors; if aid. offices and lists of subscriptions were everywhere opened, even in the face of the municipalities, to ferment revolt among them; if one of our generals left the ranks of the army to put himself at the head of a pretended enfranchisement crusade, and if armed bands, obeying his orders, violated with musket shots the frontier of a State recognised by all the Powers of Europe? The republic of 1848 did, for an instant, lend its hand to such an enterprise. People remember this silly attempt which turned out so ridiculous a failure, and which bears in history the burlesque name of *risquons tout.*

The English newspapers were not sparing in their sarcasms upon this freak. Why are they less severe now-a-days upon the Garibaldian expedition? What difference do they perceive between the invaders of 1848 and those of 1867? There is one which it is necessary to point out, and that is, that the republicans were only *bound to respect the rights of Belgium*, and that the Italians have engaged, by a solemn convention to protect the Pontifical territory against attacks from without. What is the meaning, then, of this demand, by violence and in despite of treaties of the right of the Romans to independence, liberty and incorporation in the Kingdom of Italy? And how can the English press forget that nowhere in the world *are temporal and spiritual power so intimately united as in the constitution of Great Britain?* Is it, then, for her to demand that these powers should be separated in Rome.

Religious passion seems, it must be said, to be the veritable motive of these newspapers across the channel. They have not forgotten what they termed the "Papal aggression," and they bear the sovereign Pontiff a grudge on that account. They are not sorry to reply to an altogether spiritual invasion, to which they have been compelled to submit because it was undertaken in the name of liberty and with the complicity of their Catholic fellow citizens, by applauding an armed attack, happy to have the hero of Aspromonte and the orator of the Geneva Congress as the instrument of reprisal. Further who does not know the liking of England for religious proselytism? Let her continue to spread her Bibles in profusion throughout the universe, Nothing can be better; no one will find any fault with the proceeding. But that in order to strike a rival creed which, both there and in America, makes such enormous progress she should urge the destruction of the secular establishment of the Roman Pontiffs; that she should not hesitate at any means of excitement; that she should hold all international proprieties cheap—that is not intelligible upon the part of a people that has arrived at so high a degree of civilization. Would she think it right *if, in order to assist the Irish Church*—if, to emancipate that country whose aspirations at any rate are indisputable—*one were to encourage the violent acts of conspirators, to aid the Fenians and throw armed men and munitions of war upon the coats of that island?* In what recrimination would she not rightly indulge against such an interference with her home affairs? Why, then, do the organs of public opinion in England not regard what passes elsewhere with more impartiality and justice? A great nation cannot but lessen itself in the respect of mankind when it pursues across the ruins of right and human conscience, the triumph of its political interests or its religious ideas.

SUBASTA.

EL Director de Subastas hace Saber al Público que á pedimento de Dn. J. CAPPE, Vendutero en nombre del Capitan Dn. JOSE LLORCA, se ofrecerá en venta publica el VIERNES prócsimo, 29 del Corriente mes, á las 12½ del dia, en el establecimiento de Vendutas del referido Senor CAPPE, la Goleta Española

"OTILIA,"

de 45 toneladas que se halla á pique en este Puerto en frante del Muelle Real.

Las Condiciones de la Venta Sepodrán ver en el Establecimiento de Vendutas.

Oficina de Subastas, San Thomas, 27 de Novembre de 1867.

ROSENSTAND,
Director de Subasta.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

Bekjendtgjörelse.

IFÖLGE Præsidentskabets Ordre vil Skatte Commission for St. Thomas være samlet paa efternævnte Dage for at modtage skriftlige Oplysninger angaaende Skatten for indeværende Aar.

A. *For Byen "Charlotte Amelia."*

paa det Kongelige Casserer Contoir hver Formiddag Kl. 9 til 11, og fra Kl 12 til 3.

MANDAGEN den 18de November for samtlige Gader i Kongens Qvarteer, nemlig:

1. Nörregade. 2, Kongensgade. 3. Dronningensgade. 4, Prindsensgade. 5. Hospitalslinien. 6, Commandantens Tvergade. 7, Bjergegade. 8, Kongens Tvergade. 9, Canalgade. 10, Hospitalsgade. 11, Torvet. 12, Fortets Stræde. 13, Lille Taarnegade. 14, Commandantgade. 15, Dominigade. 16. Domini Tvergade. 17, Adelgade. 18. Jeppes Gang. 19, Alexandergade, og 20 Frederiksberggade.

TIRSDAGEN den 19de November for samtlige Gade i Dronningens Qvarteer, nemlig:

1, Dronningensgade. 2, Wimmelskaftsgade. 3. Crystalgade. 4. Lille Grönnegade. 5. Bredgade. 6. Nystræde. 7, Store Grönnegade. 8, Cocusstræde. 9, Ananasstræde. 10, Hyacintstræde. 11. Commandantgade over Vandet. 12, Palmestræde. 13, Nygade. 14. Trompetergade. 15. Sneglegade. 16, Bjergegade. 17, Stor Tvergade. 18, Nörregade. 19, Vestergade. 20, Nordsidevei. 21, Tamarinthegade. 22. Skovgade. 23, Gottetsgade. 24. Ceciliestræde. 25. Antonistræde. 26. Lemonstræde. 27, Murphysgade. 28, Lillegade, og 29, Integade.

ONSDAGEN den 20de November for efternævnte Gader i Kronprindsens Qvarteer, nemlig:

1, Kronprindsensgade. 2, Curaçaogade. 3, Kronprindsens Tvergade. 4, Ulkegade. 5, Torvestræde. 6. Prindsessegade. 7, Nelikegade. 8, Jasminstræde, og 9, Regjeringsgade.

TORSDAGEN den 21de November:

10. Gamlegade. 11, Smalstræde. 12, Bjergegade. 13. Silkegade. 14, Levköistræde. 15, Gottetsgade. 16. Storestræde. 17, Spaniolstræde. 18, Strandgade. 19, Canalgade. 20, Generalgade. 21. Regnegade. 22, Pilestræde. 23. Jödegade. 24. Borgergade. 25, Gassegade. 26, Gamle Nordsidevei. 27, Ny Nordsidevei. 28, Tulipanstræde. 29. Hassell's Hauge. 30 Liefdegade. 31. Lerkegade. 32, Slagtergade, og 33, Jeggegotsgade.

B. *For Landet.*

FREDAGEN den 22de November fra Kl. 9–11 og fra Kl. 12–3 for de til Östen og Vesten af Byen beliggende Huse.

LÖVERDAGEN den 23de November paa det Kongelige Casserer Contoir om Formiddagen Kl. 9 til 11 og fra Kl. 12–3 for Beboerne i samtlige Landdistricter paa St. Thomas.

Foruden de Oplysninger der ere fornödne til Beregning af Skatterne som enhver Eier eller Leier af Huse i og udenfor Byen, samt af Plantager, er pligtig at anmelde for Commissionen, har Præsidentskabet anseet det hensigtsmæssigt til samme Tid at erholde Underretning om Antallet af Arbeiderne paa Plantagerne og af andre Personer som opholde sig der, samt om Kreaturholdet paa Landet, m., m., til hvilket Öiemed Blanketterne til Skattelisterne ere forsynede med de i saa Henseende fornödne Rubrikker.

Plantage Eiere eller Plantage Bestyrere have at indgive nöiagtig Oplysning om hvormeget Land der er udlagt i og til Sukkerdyrkning, hvormeget i anden Dyrkning og Græsgang, og hvormeget der er uden Nytte og Brug. Attest om at Jorden ei afgiver nogen Nytte eller Indtægt udstædes under Eeds Tilbud af Eieren og tvende troværdige Indvaanere i Qvarteret og attesteres af Qvarteer Officeren.

Huuseiere, hvis Huse have staaet ledige og som dessaarsag forlange Nedsættelse i Skatterne, have at indsende Attest med udtrykkeligt Opgivende af fra og til hvilken Tid Huset har staaet ledigt.

Vedkommende Eiere, Leiere eller Bestyrere, anmodes om personligen at möde for Commissionen med Skattelisten, for paa Stedet at meddele saadanne Oplysninger, som maatte ansees fornödne. Er Paagjældende forhindret fra selv at give Möde, maa den der möder paa hans Vegne være en vel underrettet Person. Enhver som forsömmer at afgive de fornævnte Oplysninger til ovenmeldte Tid og Sted, maa tilskrive sig selv det deraf flydende Tab.

Blanketter til Skattelister ville blive omdeelte forinden Skatte Commissionens Möde, og bliver nöiagtigt at udfylde af Vedkommende, samt derefter at afgive til Commissionen paa de ovenfor bestemte Dage.

Skatte Commissionen for St. Thomas, den 11te November, 1867.

HOSKIÆR.
J. MOURIER.

[*TRANSLATION.*]

PUBLICATION.

IN accordance with order form the Presidency, the Tax-Commission for St. Thomas will assemble on the undermentioned days to receive information in writing relative to the Taxes for the present year:

A. *For the Town of "Charlotte Amalia."*

at the Royal Treasurer's Office, at 9 o'clock, forenoon, to 11 o'clock, and from 12 to 3 o'clock:

MONDAY the 18th November for all the Streets in King's Quarter, viz:

1. Nörregade. 2, Kongensgade. 3, Dronningensgade. 4, Prindsensgade. 5. Hospitalslinien. 6. Commandantens Tvergade. 7, Bjergegade. 8, Kongens Tvergade. 9, Canalgade. 10. Hospitalsgade. 11. Torvet. 12. Fortets Stræde. 13. Lille Taarnegade. 14, Commandantgade. 15, Dominigade. 16, Domini Tværgade. 17. Adelgade. 18, Jeppes Gang. 19, Alexandergade. and 20, Fredericksberg, Gade.

TUESDAY the 19th November for all the Streets in Queen's Quarter, viz:

1. Dronningensgade. 2. Wimmelskaftsgade. 3, Crystalgade. 4, Lille Grönnegade. 5. Bredgade. 6, Nystræde. 7, Store Grönnegade. 8, Cocusstræde. 9, Ananasstræde. 10. Hyacintstræde. 11. Commandantgade over Vandet. 12, Palmestræde. 13, Nygade. 14. Trompetergade. 15. Sneglegade. 16 Bjergegade. 17, Store Tvergade. 18. Nörregade. 19, Vestergade. 20 Nordsidevei. 21, Tamarinthegade. 22. Skovgade. 23, Gottetsgade. 24 Ceciliestræde. 25. Antonistræde. 26 Limonstræde. 27. Murphysgade. 28, Lillegade, and 29, Integade.

WEDNESDAY the 20th November for the following Streets in Crownprince's Quarter, viz:

1, Kronprindsensgade. 2, Curaçaogade. 3, Kronprindsens Tvergade. 4, Ulkegade. 5, Torvestræde. 6, Prindsessegade. 7, Nelikegade. 8, Jasminstræde, and 9, Regjeringsgade.

THURSDAY the 21 November:

10, Gamlegade. 11, Slamstrade. 12, Bjerggeade. 13, Silkegade. 14, Levköistræde. 15, Gottetsgade. 16, Storestræde. 17, Spaniol Stræde. 18, Strandgade. 19, Canalgade. 20, General gade. 21, Regnegade. 22, Pilestrædе. 23, Jödegade. 24, Borgergade. 25, Gassegade. 26, Gamle Nordsidevei. 27, Ny Nordsidevei. 28, Tulipanstræde 29, Hassell's Hauge. 30, Leildegade. 31, Lergegade. 32, Slagtergade, and 33, Jeggegotsgade.

B. *For the Country.*

FRIDAY the 22nd November from 9—11 and from 12—3 o'clock for all the houses situated to the East and to the West of the Town.

SATURDAY 23rd November at the Royal Treasurer's Office from 9—11 forenoon and from 12—3 o'clock afternoon and from 12 o'clock to 3 o'clock for the inhabitants in all the Country Districts in St. Thomas.

Besides those elucidations, which are required for the calculation of Taxes to the Colonial Treasury and which every owner or leaser of houses in and out of Town or of Estates is bound to give to the Commission, the Presidency considers it requisite at the same time to be informed of the number of Labourers on the Estates, or of other persons residing there, as also of the quantity of Stock on the Estates &c., &c. for which purpose the blank schemes for the Tax Lists are furnished with columns to contain such information.

Owners or Administrators of Estates are to specify in writing the exact number of acres in Cane cultivation, and prepared for Cane cultivation or in other cultivation, and pasture, or not in cultivation, neither being used nor yielding any profit. As to the land that yielding no profit the owner is to produce a certificate on Oath, signed by himself and two inhabitants, and attested as to its correctness by the Quarter Officer.

Owners of houses that have been unoccupied claiming a reduction in the taxes are bound to deliver a certificate expressly stating the day from and to which it has been unoccupied.

Owners Renters or Administrators of —— are requested to present their Tax Lists, either in person or by individuals who are capable of furnishing the Commission with such additional elucidations as may be considered necessary.

Persons neglecting to produce the information and proof prescribed by the regulations in the above shape, must ascribe to their own neglect all losses resulting therefrom.

Blanks for Tax Lists will be distributed previous to the meeting of the Tax Commission, and are required to be accurately filled out by the parties concerned and delivered to the Commission on the abovementioned days.

Tax Commission for St. Thomas, 11th November, 1867.

HOSKIÆR.
J. MOURIER.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of Water-Boats, Lighters, Deckboats, Sail and Row-Boats, are hereby notified to deliver to the Harbour Master the Papers of such Boats, as may have been lost in the Hurricane of the 29th October; or a written certificate to that effect in case the papers have been lost; (before the end of this month).

Harbour Master's Office, Novr. 16th, 1867.

C. LEIGH.

No 4 Mr Chilton

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1867

U. S. S. De Soto
Harbor of St. Thomas
Nov 30. 1867.

Sir.

I beg leave to resume the narrative which for the present at least, closes our proceedings here, in the hope that the conclusions reached will meet with your approval.

Events & circumstances with which you are made acquainted, have determined the Danish Commissioner to defer the taking of the vote, in order that he may proceed to Washington, & secure if possible such a modification in the articles of convention, as will obviate the difficulty which the business interests of St Thomas so persistently presents to all her movements. He desires also to be in immediate communication with Copenhagen.- In this view delay is safe; and inasmuch as

in the most favorable circumstances a month or more must elapse before preparations for the vote could be completed; little or no time will be lost. —

Moreover he suggested that an adverse result from any cause would be fatal to the interest of Denmark not less than to the views of the United States, as negotiations could not be renewed in face of a popular decision against the cession. His desire therefore is to conciliate as far as possible the commercial community where capital has been invested on a trade which can only be maintained under existing regulations of the port; at the same time he is not unmindful of the difficulty which I have deemed it a duty to present to him, viz that the Executive Department of the Government might find itself embarrassed by such conditions

conditions as he thinks; ~~thinks~~ desirable ~~necessary~~
to secure. My own impression is
that the powers of Royal Commissioners
are largely discretionary, & sufficient
in case the emergency presents
itself, to bring the whole matter
to an issue, even against formidable
opposition. -

As my instructions from the
Department direct me to defer
to the views of the Danish Commissioner
I could not do otherwise than
concur in this judgement. But I
may be allowed to say, that, apart
from such positive direction, ~~that~~
it has appeared to me from the first
unsafe to risk a vote, as the question
now stands: and further that the
position taken by the Business men
of St Thomas is most natural &
reasonable. If the concessions
for which they ask, can be merely
granted, I see nothing in the way
of a speedy & happy conclusion
to the mutual

to the mutual desire of the two governments, in this valuable acquisition to the dominions of the United States.

I have the honor

to renew to you

Chas Hawley

Hon Wm H Seward

Secretary of State

No 5.

RECEIVED
DEC 19 1867

St. Thomas D.W.I.
Dec 2. 1867

Sir

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch under date Nov 18th with the accompanying document for my information.

The instructions it conveys with respect to the Strait will also negotiations are to be conducted with the Danish Commissioner, confirms the hope expressed in my communication of the 29th Ult, that my return with him to Washington, will in the opinion of the case, meet with the approval of the Department.

I am sir
Your obt Svt
Chas Hawley

Hon Wm H Seward
Sec'y of State

Department of State, U. S. A.

TELEGRAM.

Dated Fortress Monroe Dec 12, 1867.

Time received, 11 A M Dec 12 "

To Hon. W. H. Seward

Arrived in the
De Soto with Danish Commissioners,
his Secretary and A. Moore, and
hope to be in Washington tomorrow
morning —

C. Hawley

EMENTET

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BUREAU OF INDEXES AND ARCHIVES

Nothing to indicate how these papers came to the Dept. Nothing about them in the Notes from the Danish Legation or in the Consular Despatches from St. Thomas. Could they have been brought by Charles Hawley, Special

Agent on his return
to Washington 2

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

GOUVERNEMENTET
FOR
DE DANSK VESTINDISKE ÖER.

Dec. 4. 1867

Agreeable to the conferences we have had together, I beg leave to state in writing to Your Excellency the following elucidations for your information in regard to the negotiations, which You on Your approaching visit to Washington intend to open and which I hope will be successfully achieved, in regard to certain guarantees or assurances for the inhabitants of St Thomas and St Johns which are considered necessary in order to insure a successful result of the approaching public vote in reference to the cession of those Islands to the United States of America:-

As You no doubt already have had ample opportunity of observing during your stay in this Island, the existing difficulties do by no means proceed from any antipathy on the part of the inhabitants here to attach themselves to the United States of America. However painful the approaching severance of the ties that have for long series of years attached these Islands to the Kingdom of Denmark will be felt by the Inhabitants here, they certainly do admit, that important reasons recommend the change, and being, as they are, sensible of this, and conscious also of the renown and glory which has ever attended the free American States and the American People, they will most assuredly with a large majority vote for the union with that people, provided it can be effected without injuring or overturning those relations on which

His Excellency
Chamberlain E. I. A. Carstensen,
Royal Commissioner Extraordinary
for the Islands of St Thomas and St Johns.
K. D. af D. M.

which their whole prosperity depends. But in this respect the contents of His Majesty's Proclamation of the 25th of October last, wherein it is stated that by the Convention between His Majesty and the President of the United States the inhabitants of these Islands have been secured protection in the exercise of their liberty, their religion, their property and other private rights, as also the choice of remaining in the Islands or of removing elsewhere, have given rise to the greatest concern and anxiety among the Inhabitants here, who from this do draw the conclusion, that no provisions or stipulations have been made in the Convention for securing St Thomas her position as a free port.

It is well known, that hitherto free ports have not existed in the United States, all the ports there being subject to a uniform system of duty with pretty high rates of import. duty, levied according to the amount of income required for defraying the expenses of the Government of the Union, and never have the United States since the establishment of their independence possessed any colonies. Were the connection of the Island of St Thomas with the United States to have the result of causing that Island to be at once emersed into the general system of duties established in the States, destroying her position as a free port, that would inevitably cause the ruin of the Island's commerce, which consists almost exclusively in the transit of goods from other parts of the Globe to the other Westindia Islands and a portion of Southamerica. This transit business can not bear higher duty than the present low rate of 1/4 p. Ct of the value of the articles, besides the moderate ship-dues at present fixed in the Law of 16th April 1862 relating to trade and navigation in St Thomas. Any increase in this duty or

- in the rates of ship-dues must at once drive away the whole transit-business from the Island and ruin the greatest portion of the commercial firms here, or else compel such of them as could withstand the shock to remove elsewhere. The value of property in the Island would be reduced to almost nothing by the ruin or removal of the commercial firms, because the Island possesses no productive resources, and the supplying of vessels of war, besides perhaps some few mail and passenger-vessels that may still be remaining, with provisions and the like could not afford sufficient occupation for a commercial community. nor could it afford sufficient to maintain more than a small portion of the Islands' present population.

It is readily admitted, that it may not be found compatible with the authority that is generally vested in the supreme Governmental- and Legislative- Power in relations to the territories subject to the same, to confirm finally and permanently St Thomas's position as a free-port after the union with the United States; but what the Inhabitants of the Island desire and expect is this, that in the Treaty for the cession of the Islands to the United States it shall be expressly stipulated, that the Law relating to trade and navigation in St Thomas, dated 16th. April 1862, and now in force in the Island, shall remain unaltered in force for a certain period, for instance 20 years. If the merchants and commercial part of the population be given an assurance to that effect, they will fel satisfied and content in regard to their future welfare; because, to every one acquainted with the relations and general state of things here it must appear most probable that the Government and

Legislative

Legislative
Body of the United States after having possessed the Islands for such a lengthy period under the same relations as at present, will also subsequently allow the same state of things to continue, since that is an indispensable condition for the prosperity of the Islands' commerce and the welfare of the Inhabitants.

But security in the commercial pursuits of the Island and the welfare of the Inhabitants do not solely or exclusively depend upon St Thomas' continuing to hold her position as a free-port, or in the unaltered maintenance of her custom. laws, but also on this, that the Island be allowed security for the quiet developement of the existing laws; and it would in a very great degree tend towards reconciling the commercial part of the community and the inhabitants at large, were it to be expressly stated in the Treaty for the cession of the Islands, that the Laws hitherto in force in the Islands shall remain in force until they be altered by new legislative enactments, the Inhabitants of the Islands being afforded an opportunity of partaking, by their representatives, in the deliberations on such enactments.

In accordance with the foregoing, and agreeable to the conferences with Your Excellency and Mr. Hawley, D. D., the Commissioner sent hither by the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, the accompanying Draft of several Additional Articles to the Convention of 24th October last, containing the chief-points in which it is desirable to obtain the necessary assurances, has been framed here, - and I shall only add the following few remarks to each of the Articles:

ad Art. 1. It has been under discussion if it would not be sufficient to obtain a guarantee for the undisturbed continuan

the Treaty of 1803 referring to the acquisition of Louisiana, wherein certain privileges were expressly allowed french and spanish vessels for a period of 12 years in their trade with the port of New Orleans. On the other hand, to prescribe that alterations in the Customs Law of 1862 should be subject to and depend on the consent of the Colonial Council of the Island, could sooner be considered an encroachment on the authority of Congress, and a clause to that effect has therefore been deemed inadvisable, although it certainly would be but natural if the Colonial Council were to be given an opportunity of stating its opinion before any alteration by diplomatic measures be effected in the Law. The words "as hitherto" are intended to shew, that the enactments in the Customs-Law shall continue until further notice to be applicable as hitherto, so that the wording used in several paragraphs of that Law "danish westindia Islands" and "the Mothercountry" shall hereafter and unless otherwise enacted continue to be understood as referring to "St Croix, St Thomas and St Johns" and "Denmark". But the enactment in § 4 III 2c and d of the Customs-Law, establishing freedom from duty on danish produce and on goods that have already paid duty in Denmark or St Croix, will no longer be applicable under the new state of things; and it has therefore been thought best at once to agree that that enactment may be abolished without diplomatic measures. If that enactment were to be rendered applicable to goods imported from the United States, it would be diminishing the custom-revenues at St Thomas to a far greater extent than the hitherto existing provision has done in regard to imports from Denmark, because these latter have always formed but a very small portion of the total amount of imports,

of the general principles contained in the Custom-Law of 1862, particularly the low rates of duty and ship-dues prescribed therein; but during the discussions in the meeting held on the 26th. of last month with several influential members of the commercial community here (which meeting, as You will remember, was also attended by Messrs Hawley, D. D, Consul Perkins and Viceconsul Moore) it was advanced on the part of the merchants that alterations in other parts of the Custom. Law could also exercise very detrimental effects on the commerce of the Island, and that it would therefore be necessary to provide a guarantee for the undisturbed continuance of the entire Law for a certain period, at the same time leaving it open to effect such minor alterations therein as may be required from time to time. As regards the manner in which such alterations may be effected, it has in all respects been deemed most correct that they should be reserved for mutual agreement between the American and the Danish Government. In relation to the Congress of the United States, in whose sphere of legislative power in all matters relating to the State-revenues, and particularly the custom-dues in all the States and Territories, a temporary limitation must be made in the present instance, it will no doubt be important to the Secretary of State to be able to shew that the new territory has only been acquired with such temporary restriction, and that the matter has continued to be a diplomatic affair; while furthermore a precedence for granting that temporary exemption from the general dictates of the Law in reference to a newly acquired territory might be found in

the

while the imports from the United States are of a very considerable annual amount. On the other hand, this Island, as long as it continues to be a free-port, could of course not derive any benefit from the exemption from duty that would otherwise be allowed on her imports to the United States. — Furthermore it must be observed, that immunities such as those established elsewhere on goods held on bond in warehouses and intended for re-exportation, are entirely inapplicable in consequence of the local relations at St Thomas and the nature of the commercial business done here, and any attempt to introduce such arrangements alongside of higher rates of duty on goods for consumption in the Island would, on account of the more rigid control that would then required to be exercised by a Customhouse Department quite differently organized to that now existing, ruin the commerce of the place equally as soon as any other important change in the present relations.

ad Art. 2. It would of course be causing general disturbance in all existing relations, were the Common and Statute Law of Denmark, which have ever been in force in these Islands (see Colonial Law of 27th November 1863 §67), to be suddenly superseded or replaced by the British or American Common and Statute Law. The maintenance of the original code of laws and the original form of administration of the Courts of Justice in a newly acquired territory has, as far as is known, also been established as a principle on the acquisition of Louisiana in 1803, and the same is the case in Trinidad, where the laws and rules for the administration of justice are chiefly those of Spain, as also in British Guiana. — This

article

article has furthermore for its object to set forth the expectation, that the Islands will continue to have their local Council or Assembly for the treatment of legislative and communal affairs. The Colonial Law of 27th. November 1863 is certainly no unchangable Charter or Fundamental Law, binding on the Superior Government of the State, just as little now on that of Denmark as in future on that of the United States; but like as in the United States not only each territory but also each State has its legislative Assembly for their interior affairs, so also it must be considered natural and very important that it be understood and expressed, that the same will be the case with St Thomas and St Johns, whereby will be afforded the most natural guarantee that the development and alteration of the hitherto existing laws will be conducted according to the requirements of the place and the wishes of the Inhabitants. The words "after previous deliberation" shew that it is not intended to invest the Colonial Council with more extended legislative power than it possesses at present, while the enactments in the Law may of course be altered by the Sovereign Power of the United States.

ad Art. 3. Dr Hawley has in his conferences with me on the contents of this Article stated that he considers the general principle therein to be a matter of course, because, as he remarked, concessions that are once given by the competent Authorities in the United States for constructing or for carrying on any machinery or establishment, for instance a railway, must be inviolably respected, and because no Government can convey or cede land to another power except in such a manner that the new Government will respect such enactments or such grants equally as much as

the Government who gave them. The contents of this article would no doubt be superfluous, if the last part of Art. 5 of the Convention had not been so framed – certainly not intentionally – as possibly to admit of the misunderstanding that the new Government need not respect such concessions or grants, as for instance that for constructing and using a Floating-Dock in the harbor of S. Thomas, not to mention the Grant of a monopoly for the sale of Ice and the Grant to the Apothecary. It has certainly never been the intent with Article 5°, 2d. clause to interfere with such rights or privileges that have been legally acquired by Companies, Associations or private parties (it may even be argued that they are comprised under the term in Art. 3 "property and private rights", taken in its more extended sense), while the intent and meaning of the article is merely to guarantee or secure the transfer of full and undivided sovereignity over the Islands with the same unlimited power as that with which Denmark now owns them. Those concessions or grants have never, nor could they have been, regarded as limitations or restrictions in the sovereignity of the State, just as little as similar concessions or grants in the United States can be considered as restrictions in their sovereignity, and the Danish Crown possesses the Islands of St Thomas and St Johns with equally as full sovereignity and supremacy as that exercised by any State over its lands and territories. But nevertheless it must be admitted, that the last clause of Article 5 of the Convention is so framed that it could cause not altogether unfounded fear and anxiety on the part of those persons holding such concessions or grants, and it must therefore no doubt be considered advisable and

consistent

with justice, that it be expressely stated in an Additional Article that such concessions or grants shall remain in force until they either expire or be withdrawn or recalled, from the same circumstances that would have justified such withdrawal or recall, had the Islands continued to be subject to Denmark. The same is the case with those rights or privileges that have been granted or bestowed by the Danish Government to certain communities or establishments in the Islands, for instance the different religious denominations and certain other institutions, until they can be abolished by legislative measures, for which the Sovereign State Government at all times possesses the requisite power.

The only one of those concessions or grants, of which it might likely be of interest to the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, to obtain further information, is the grant for constructing and using a floating-dock in the Harbor of St Thomas, and I inclose herewith an English Translation of the same. It will no doubt, both by the Danish Government as well as that of the United States be considered very advantageous for St Thomas' harbor and for the Navy to have such a Floating-Dock here, and the right of preference in the use of the dock reserved in the grant to Danish vessels of war, will after the cession of the Islands of course be applicable to the United States' vessels of war, and the power warranted by the grant for the Government to decide all questions regarding the interpretation of the grant must devolve to the United States' local Government.

The Draft of the abovementioned 3 Additional Articles has been forwarded to the Ministry of the Interior at Copenhagen by the European Steamer which left here on the 2d. instant

instant, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs will at once be made acquainted with the same; and if Mr. Seward, as I trust, consents to the contents of the Additional-Articles, a telegraphic despatch from Seinn to the United States Minister Resident at Copenhagen could empower the latter to conclude at once a Supplemental Convention in accordance with the aforesaid Draft, of which he could obtain a copy from the Minister for Foreign Affairs. - But even if the matter can not be furthered in that manner, it is at all events, according to the view held by the United States Commissioner, Dr Hawley, to be expected that he or You will be able to obtain and bring hither a declaration from the Secretary of State, to the effect that the necessary steps for securing the desired guarantees, particularly by a Supplemental Convention, will without delay be taken, so as thereby to afford that confidence among the merchants and the inhabitants here, which is requisite in order to secure a favorable result of the Public vote to be held in January next.

For Your eventual use I inclose a few copies in Danish and English of the Law relating to Trade and Navigation in St Thomas, dated 16th April 1862, and of the Colonial Law of 26th November 1863.

In the accompanying letter to the Danish Legation in Washington I have informed the same of the object of your visit thither and requested that after you have communicated those points in which it is desired to obtain the necessary assurances, the Legation will in the best manner support your endeavors to attain a favorable result.

St. Thomas. 4th December 1867

(signed) W. Birch.

Draft

to Additional Articles to the Convention between Denmark and the United States of America, made at Copenhagen on the 24th of October 1867.

— " —

Art. 1.

Considering that the Island of St Thomas has from olden times been a free port, and considering that the welfare of the merchants and of the Inhabitants of the Island depends upon the continuance thereof, so that no sudden changes in the present state of things be made, particularly as regards the low rates of customs and ship-dues and of port-charges, it is agreed that the enactments contained in the Law of 16th April 1862 relating to trade and navigation in St Thomas, now in force in the said Island, shall continue to be in force, as hitherto, for the period of 20 years after the cession of the Islands, unless it should be found necessary and requisite to make alterations in any of the minor clauses or enactments of the aforesaid Law, in which case the contracting Parties reserve the matter for further agreement.

It is, however, understood that the enactments in § 4 III 2 c and d of the aforesaid Law may be abolished without such mutual agreement as aforesaid.

Art. 2.

In the same manner as Art. 3 of the Convention has already secured to the Inhabitants of the ceded Islands protection in their liberty, their religion, their property and private rights, so also it is understood as a matter of course, that the Danish Common and Statute Law now in force in the Islands with the modifications hitherto enacted therein, shall remain in force in the Islands ~~with the modifications hitherto enacted therein shall remain in force in the Islands~~ until alterations be made by new legislative en-

ordinances after previous deliberation in the Council existing at the time in the Islands for the Realmark of legislative and other like matters.

Art 3.

Concessions or Grants given from time to time by the Danish Government for conducting or carrying on certain establishments or industrial occupations shall remain in force until they either expire or be withdrawn or recalled from the same circumstances that would have justified such withdrawal or recall, had the Islands continued to be subject to Denmark; and this shall also be the case with those rights or privileges, which have been granted or bestowed by the Danish Government to certain communities or establishments in the Islands

Udkast

til Tillægs-Artikler til Convention imellem Danmark og de forenede Stater i America, afsluttet i Kjøbenhavn d. 24de Octbr 1867.

—"—

Art 1.

I Betragtning af at St Thomas fra ældgamle Tider har været en Frihavn, og at den tiltrædende Handelsstands og øvrige Indvaanernes Velfærd afhænger af at der ikke sker en pludselig Forandring i de forhidtil bestaaende Forhold, især hvad angaar de lave Told- og Afgiftssatser samt Havneafgifternes angaaende, er det blevet nødvendigt, at de i den nærværende Convention angaaende Handel og Skibsfart paa St Thomas, dateret den 16de April 1862, indeholdte Bestemmelser skulle forblive i Kraft, paa samme Maade som dette, i 20 Aar efter Ratificationernes Udvexling, medmindre der maatte opstaae Aarsag til nogen Forandring i de nævnte Bestemmelser i den forannævnte Convention, i hvilket Fald de kontraherende Parter forbeholde sig nærmere Overenskomst.

Dog skal Intet heri være til Hinder for, at de i forannævnte Convention Art III 2 C og D indeholdte Bestemmelser kunne ophæves ved en saadan gjensidig Overenskomst.

Art. 2.

Ligesom Convention Art. 3 allerede har tilsikret Indbyggerne paa de afstaaede Øer Religionsfrihed i Overensstemmelse med Christelig, Religion, Sindelav og gjældende Retsregler, saaledes vil det være en Følge heraf, at den paa disse Øer gjældende Told og Afgift med de deri indførte nærmere Bestemmelser fremdeles maatte blive at være gjældende paa disse, indtil Forandringer i den ovennævnte indførte ved nye Lovgivningsbestemmelser efter forudgaaende Forhandling i det paa disse til enhver Tid bestaaende Raad for Lovgivnings- og Øerige Sager.

Art 3.

De af den saaste Regjering paa Dit til andre nødvendige Provisioner eller Fornødenheder til Dansk af disse Indretninger eller Casinoer nødvendige gjældende indtil de antages ved Aabo eller Bu[illegible] og ogsaa under de samme Omstændigheder, som ovenfor paa[illegible] Byen maatte komme ligesom Dansk Skib, naar disse maatte forblive med Dannmarks Kjøbstadrettigheder; saalidt ligeledes gjælder ovn de Begunstigelser eller Forhold, der af den saaste Regjering maatte blive tilstaaede afstillige Vanskjønd eller Skibe paa disse.

— " —

At foranstaaende Udkast er overensstemmende med det af mig under 1ste Oct til Indenrigsministeriet indsendte, allerunderd[illegible]

Gouvernementshuset, St. Thomas, den 4 Decbr. 1867.

F. C. Rømer.

To

His Excellency

Chamberlain Carstensen

Knight of Dannebrog & Dannebrogsman

Royal Commissioner Extraordinary for

preparing the cession of the islands St Thomas & St Johns

to the United States of America.

Your Excellency!

It was with feelings of the most profound pain and sorrow, mingled with disquietude and disappointment, that the undersigned have read His Majesty's Proclamation, dated the 25th October 1867, relative to his Royal Resolution, to cede the islands of St Thomas and St Johns, to the United States of America, with pain and sorrow, because the severance of this Island from the Danish Nationality, and from those mild and benign laws, under which the Island has existed and prospered for so long a series of years, cannot otherwise but be acutely felt; — disquietude & disappointment because, although it has pleased His Majesty the King most graciously to proclaim to us, that he by distinct and definite

stipulations entered into the convention of the cession, has secured to us the free exercise of our liberty, religion, rights of property and other private rights, - still we do not find that any conditions have been made to secure to us, that on which depends our existence and welfare as a community - nay that without which those very rights which are secured to us as aforesaid will be lessened, - namely the unshackled freedom, as heretofore, of this port and of its commerce.

Your Excellency will know, that this Island is devoid of all internal resources, having neither agriculture, nor manufacture, nor is it by nature fitted to produce those things, which contribute to human life and happiness; it has but its free commerce to depend upon. Deprive it of that freedom, and the whole scene, as it now exhibits itself, will be changed. Fortunes will fall, properties will be depreciated in their value, merchants will fail, & homesteads ruined; - because all will find their usual employment suddenly arrested.

The question of the continuance of the freedom of this port, and of its commerce under a change of Government, is therefore of paramount importance to us, it addresses itself to the two most powerful passions of the human heart, interest and fear, it applies itself to the strongest principles of human action - profit and loss. It is therefore of the greatest significance and moment for us, that a concession in this respect be obtained from the United States Government.

Your Excellency, it is said, is on the eve of your departure for Washington, wherefore the undersigned now respectfully pray and solicit of Your Excellency, there at the seat of the Government of the United States of America, to espouse and advocate our cause, our existence and welfare, - and that Your Excellency will endeavour, and strive to obtain for us - if not perpetually yet for as many years as possible those immunities and privileges of this port, and its commerce which we have hitherto possessed and enjoyed under the

Danish Government.

With sentiments of the highest esteem, the undersigned have the honour to be

Your Excellency

most obedient & respectful Servants.

A. H. Riise
Proprietor, Chairman of the Colonial Council.

J. C. A. Kruegelberg
Merchant & Proprietor, member of the Colonial Council.

C. Petit
Merchant, proprietor & Member of the Colonial Council.

P. Miller
Lawyer, proprietor and member of the colonial council

C. L. Festas.
merchant and member of the Colonial council

Otto Marstrand
proprietor and member of Colonial Council.

J. Wells
proprietor & member of the Civil Cabinet

L. Hansen
merchant & member of the Colonial Council

S. Bartolomi Lange
proprietor Member of the Colonial Council.

L. Lucchetti
proprietor & Member of the Colonial Council

Rudolver
merchant

H. Rasch Feddersen
merchant

S. H. Feckenburg
"
F. A. Lövengreen

Bisroe & Bengal
Merchants.

Lamb & Co.
Merchant

S. H. Bengal
Proprietor

James Hamel
Representing Property Less.

Following Proprietor

Thos. Harrison. Proprietor

W. Wallis

George Newall
proprietor

Carl Ad. Reichmuth
Merchant & proprietor

C. Selinois Delattre & Levy
Merchants.

Wm. Hamilton & Co

C. Selinois Delattre & Co
merchants

C. Selinois
Proprietor

G. P. Smith

W. Wilkins
Proprietor

Reuss & Jung

H. Rudemann

H. Martineau & Co.

A. Böhmer.

J. J. Laserière & Cie

J. B. Nones
Proprietors

A. Hagenau.
Proprietor

G. Fesón, A. Mallet & Co
Merchants

Simmonds Nephews & Co
Merchants

W. B. Simmonds
Proprietor

David Jacobs Proprietor

Wm. Stutts Jr. & Co
Proprietors

Nunès, fils & Co.
Merchants & proprietors

John King Jr.
Merchant & Proprietor

Anderson & Co
Merchants & Proprietors

Francis Fontaine & Co
Merchants.

Heirs of J. B. Andrette Landed
proprietors

J. M. Trudeau

L. de Leon
Merchant & proprietor

Thos Pearson
Merchant

J. J. Higgins

M. Rosenbaum & Co
merchants.

Dyer, Maggiolo & Co
proprietors
M. Rosenbaum & Co

A. Meyer & Co

Julien Grasmeyer & Co
Merchants

Costa Hermanos & Co
merchants.

Camps Morat & Co

J. & Gilbert

Jacobs & Co

Rothschild Son & Co
Merchants

L. Rothschild
Proprietor

L. Evans Merchant

J. Kavanagh proprietor

J. & A. Morond
Merchants & proprietors

G. & da Costa Gomez
proprietors

L. Alvin & da Costa Gomez

Theodore Girard & Co.
Merchants & proprietors
L. & Girard

P. de Aldecoa & Co
Merchants

W. Hawkins Junior

B d'Azevedo

J. Catuna proprietor

Catuna Bros merchants

M. d'Mezza.

Jany Leslie

Jany Lesli

H. H. Sevy & Merchants

D. Westcott Jr.

D. Westcott Jr. Proprietor

Alphonse Bure

Proprietor.

H. Toussaint

Wm Richardson

L. J. Debrosky

Merchant & proprietaire

L. Le Buissonnais

H. Legouet

Agt.

Semidei & Batini

And R. Dietz

proprietor

Morris Wright & Bro. Merchants

W. Wright Proprietor.

Wm. B. Carpenter of Baltimore Md U.S.

Merchant & Proprietor

Geo. Peterson. proprietor

L. Decaud. Merchant

Jno. F. Hall. Merchant & proprietor.

A. Walker Proprietor

Wm. A. Gross

J. Reiss

E. Henry

Proprietor

F. Latour

A. Decaster

H. J. Titley & Co

W. Stibbe & Co

merchants.

W. Wolff

A. Pitzer

F. Degiva & Co

C. F. von Heidenman

B. Schmidsen

Chs. Daniel & Co

merchants

A. Winder

Proprietor

P. Dafsnis

J. W. Caulter merchant.

Parker merchant

proprietor.

Santa Hesters

Harrouith

W. D. Duchapaing

J. Williams Clerk

D. Jeffery

Louis Hesters

Copy Comm. to Hon Ex Cy
Chamberlain Tennessee
Dec. 19/67.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES

MAY 14, 1869

THE HAGUE

(See, Vol. 22, Special Agents)

PAUL S. FORBES

JUNE 26, 1869

SPAIN

Special Agents

Forbes. Paul S. Spec. agt.

to Spain to secure the termination of hostilities in Cuba, &c.—

apptd June 26/1869

Dec. 21/81.

Madrid July. 20. 1869.

Secretary of State
Washington.

Spain accepts mediation.
Prim (?) asks hundred
fifty million for Cuba
and Porto Rico. U. S. +
guarantee. U. S. arrange
details with Cuba to-
guard Spanish honor.
Believes hundred and
hundred fifty million
will settle all. Prim
wishes to negotiate +
himself alone through
me. only. wait instruction
to close.

Fortes
Hotel des Princes

By cable.

Madrid July 1869

Recd. as Dept of State 320 P.M.

July 16. 1869.

Secretary of State.

Washington. Estados Unidos.

Bui. Yf. Pcf. Rue.

Pre. Rdb. Asz. Bui.

Za. Que. Boi. Ygd.

Vrc. Alf. Jkd. Bj.

Ed. Iy. Ate. Lkl.

X. Ed. Yp. Yz. Eaj.

Cal. aiq. ais. ag.

Tyd. Byd. Ke. Azm.

O. Rao. Feb. Iz. Rue.

Yff. O. Bc. Sm. Kxk.

Tfq. F. Zki. On. Nza.

Vao. Bjl. Bi. Kgg. O.

Azg. A. Be. Hn. Qxc.

Iz. Bb. Vbi. Ej. F.
Egh. Be. Cb Ke. Asf.
Fae. Bd. O. Baj. Xb.
Obd. Iz. aa. qk. ano.
ad. Gn. Klm. Hjl. K.
Bxci. Gg. Ipl. Ax.
Dax. Mdi. Tci. Cz.
El. qqd. E. qqd. E.
Fm. Rsf. Pqi. Hj.

Paul. S. Forbes

Hotel des Princes.

By Cable

Madrid July 1869.

Recd. as 1150 A.M. July 20. 1869.

Secretary of State.

Washington Prim(2)

Spain accepts mediation. Continued

Trii. Gp. Pef. Axmg.

ask hundred fifty million for

Kp. Ggd. Trc. Rlf. V.

Cuba Porto Rico. n.s. guarantee

Lgl. E. Lll. Ed. Jld.

n.s. arrange Solely whether

Ed. Ati. Feb. Ls.

xb

Cuba Spanish

Lgl. O. Zid. Zxi.

honor Between hundred & hundred

Ped. El. Ggd. E. Ggd.

fifty million settle

Trc. Rlf. Iy. Pyi.

all Brim wish to

Kj. Axmg. Ep. O.

negotiate himself alone through

Azg. Obd. Ald. Bf.

me only want instruct

Aa. Bf. Bxl. Px.

to close

O. Vao.

Forbes.

Hôtel des Princes.

Translation of telegram received from Madrid, by cable, in cipher, July 20. 1869.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Spain accepts mediation. Prim (?) asks hundred fifty million for Cuba & Porto Rico. U.S. Guarantee. U.S. arrange details [Solely] [whether with] Cuba to (Zid) Spanish grand honor. Between hundred and hundred fifty million will settle all. Prim wishes to negotiate himself alone through me. Only. wait instruction to close.

Forbes

Hotel des Princes.

Paris Sept 14th 1869.

Prim authorizes me to say armistice will be conceded after Basis of negotiations, inasmuch as settled time is necessary to calm public mind. Very solicitous for opening of Cortes. All will be satisfactory to the United States should you adopt no unfriendly measure meantime. Sum important. Prim here.

Forbes

Paris.

September 14th.

1869.

Prim authorizes me to say armistice will be conceded after basis of negotiation, inasmuch as settled time is necessary to calm public mind.

Very solicitous! for? opening of Cortez. It will be satisfactory to the United States should

You adopt no unfriendly
measure meantime.
Turn important. Prin
here.

Forbes!

Kim authorizes me to say armistice will be conceded after basis of negotiation inasmuch as settled time necessary to calm public mind. Solicitous for? Jay ~~solicitous~~ at opening of Congress. All will be ~~approach~~ satisfactory to the United States should you adopt no unfriendly measures meantime. Jam important. Kim here.

Forbes?



DEPARTMENT OF STATE RECEIVED

OPPOSITION LINE! PRICES REDUCED!

Franklin Telegraph Comp'y.

Lines East, West, North, and South.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

EO. H. ELLERY, Pres. WM. MACOMBER, Treas. J. G. SMITH, Supt.

To

September 14th 1869

By Telegraph from Paris France

To Secretary State

Uxmg azo Me to pay
Atb will be Kp afle dal Bag
Ox pyi time necessary Man nihh
Rof in gui at jdg- L. Cortez
Hj ig- ab ale E.D. Brgm
as ikK Es mean time hm
Or uxmg- ag

Aklr

+3/36

Via French Cable Co 460 = 15 gr



OPPOSITION LINE! PRICES REDUCED!

Franklin Telegraph Comp'y.

Lines East, West, North, and South.

DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED
SEP
15
1869

TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

GEO. H. ELLERY, Pres. **WM. MACOMBER, Treas.** **J. G. SMITH, Supt.**

S September 15" 1869

By Telegraph from Paris France 15"

To Secretary of State

Important despatch sent yesterday. Answer would relieve situation.

Forbes

Paris

14/52

No 9

— Special Agents Forbes —

Washington Sept. 15th 1869

Motley

Minister London

Pending Nigote BAg. that RBF. BOa might compel
the FJL. F. A. Cb. F. M. NO.
AJB. C. SLH. B. RBF. DZH. A. case
FUJ. S. A. DOB. F. FS. S. JGF.
DL. FJ. KDE. P. A. DuL. B. DO.
BA. MO. A. B&C S. you are at liberty
in your own discretion to communicate
this view to the Spanish Government

63 Chg

Fish

ORVILLE E. BABCOCK

NOVEMBER 6, 1869

SANTO DOMINGO

The United States and the Dominican Republic.

A treaty for the annexation of that Republic to the United States was signed on the 29th of November, 1869. This instrument was disapproved by the Senate on the 30th of June, 1870.

A convention between the same parties of the same date for the lease of the Bay of Samana, was also submitted to the Senate. The fourth Article of this instrument provided for its ratification within four months from its date. This stipulation, however, could not be complied with, as the Convention has never been approved by the Senate.

On the seventh of July, 1870, an additional Article was signed extending until the 1st of July,

1871. the time within which the Convention was to have been ratified.

The additional Article referred to does not appear to have been submitted to the Senate.

The fourth Article of the Convention for the lease of Samana, also contained a stipulation in these words.

'The United States shall protect the Dominican Republic against foreign intervention during the time agreed upon for exchange of the above ratifications'.

Under date the 2nd of November. 1870. Mr Gautier, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic. addressed a note to Mr Fish. stating that the government of Haiti was constantly putting in jeopardy the tranquility of that Republic by conniving at the organization of factions in Haiti and by furnishing war

material to Dominican indulgents.

Under date the 16th of November, 1870. Mr Babcett, Minister to Haiti, was informed of the Complaint of Mr Gautier and was instructed that at least so long as the Relations between the United States and the Dominican Republic should continue to be as intimate and as delicate as they then were, this government would expect that of Hayti to give a proof of its good will towards us by doing every thing which might be in its power towards avoiding any cause for such complaint.

Under date 12th December 1870. Mr Gautier was informed that an instruction to the effect of the above had been given to Mr Babcett.

In another note, also of

the 20th of December, 1870. to Mr. Fish. M. Gautier stated that Saget, President of Hayti had issued an order directing the inhabitants on the frontier to march under Cabral for the capture of Azua in Dominican territory. The note proceeds to make invectives against Cabral and against the Haytien government for abetting him in his acts.

This last note of M. Gautier does not appear to have been answered.

In a despatch to the Department of the 25th of January last. Mr Babcock gave an account of his interview with the Haytien Minister for Foreign Affairs with reference to the Complaints of Mr Gautier. The Haytian gave assurances that their purpose was perfect neutrality.

In a despatch to Mr Fish of the 3d of January, 1871.

Mr Gautier stated that a Haytien Commission, presided over by General John Lynch had reached San Juan, bringing to Cabral from Saget a supply of money, provision and munition of war and two Haytien regiments under the command of General Canonier. The note expresses an opinion that the Hayteins will do all they can to prevent annexation even while making loud protestations to the contrary.

In an instruction to Mr Babcock of the 9th of February 1871, he was informed that the assurances offered to him by the Haytien government of its disposition to keep wholly neutral in the contest between the Dominican parties headed by Baez and Cabral, did not seem to be expressed in a way to inspire confidence in their sincerity

Reference was made to the protest of Mr Preston the Haytien minister here against the Presidents remarks in his message at the opening of the session of Congress, on the subject of annexation, and to the fact that before Mr Prestons note was received, a resolution was offered in the Senate calling for any such communication. The opinion was expressed that this indicated collusion between Mr Preston and the offerer of the Resolution.

In a note to Mr Fish of the 20th of March, last, Mr Lysaulx gave an account of the repulse of Cabrals forces by those of Baez and points to the guns and other articles found on the field as showing that Cabral receives aid from the Haytien government.

The draft of an answer

to this note. Documents annexed, are prepared soon after the note itself and received.

In another note to Mr Fish of the 27th of March, Mr Gautier gave an account of a victory gained on the 17th by the forces of Baez over those headed by Luperon. The note represents that the captured correspondence of Luperon proved the participation of the Haytiens with him and that the chassepots worn by his troops were sent to him by the Haytien General Andrieu.

In another note of the 10th of April, Mr Gautier charges that the Haytien government

made under hand efforts to prevent
our Commissioners from having
an interview with Cabral, which
Baez was desirous should take
place.

In a letter to the President
of the 10th of April. President
Baez refers to the recent defeats
of Cabral and Luperon. He
states that he has documentary proof
that they were set on by Hayti
for the purpose of preventing annexation;
but that he would not fear them
if we would continue to protect him
~~them~~ by sea against possible
attacks by Saget and would
furnish him with pecuniary aid
on account of the Samana treaty.
Without such aid he could not

would not be possible for him.
(Back) to prolong & expenditure
a resistance.

These notes have not
yet been analysed.

1892

Con el proposito de celebrar un contrato entre los Estados Unidos de America y la Republica Dominicana para el arrendamiento y establecimento de una estacion naval y carbonera, para el uso de los Estados Unidos en la Bahia de Samaná, el Presidente de los Estados Unidos ha dado poderes amplios á — — — y el Presidente de la Republica Dominicana ha conferido poderes amplios á — — —, quienes despues de haber cangeado sus respectivos antedichos poderes encontrados en correcta y buena forma, han convenido, terminado y firmado los articulos siguientes:

Articulo I

La Republica Dominicana concede confiere á la Republica de los Estados Unidos el privelejes exclusivo de ocupar y poseer para los fines consiguientes el establecemento de una Estacion carbonera y naval bajo las bases de un arrendamiento, de la isla "Carenero" en la Bahia de Samana conforme al plana del puerto de Santa Barbara y sus aprosimaciones, conforme a las mensuras hechos por el Bregue de la marina "Dispatch" en 1882, y publicado por la Officina Hydrografica del Ministerio de Marinas de los Estados Unidos.

La Republica Dominicana, ademas, concede confiere á los Estados Unidos de America la el derecho de construir sobre los terrenos y en las aguas adepcentes de la isla arriba mencionada los muelles y mejores cualesquiera de los aguas y costas de la Bahia de Samaná; y el derecho de erigir cualesquiera obras de defensa que se crean necesario para la proteccion, ocupacion y uso de la antedicha Estacion.

y uso

Es entendido que la República Dominicana no cede su derecho de predominar y libremente navegar las aguas de dicha bahía, á excepción de lo que es aquí estipulado.

Just before Article V

y sus aguas. . . . . .

Los Estados Unidos tendran el derecho de poseer y ocupar el territorio arriba mencionado durante el termino de noventa y nueve años, desde el dia de la proclamacion en Washington de la presente convencion y los Estados Unidos tendra el privilegio de renovar el arrendamiento por igual cuantidad de años por una renta annual que ambos Gobiernos convengan ó por un arbitro de acuerdo con el methodo definido en el Articulo V y al esperan dicho termino el territorio y possesiones arriba mencionados con todos los mejores permanentes exclusive habios, materiales y armamentos se entregaran á la Republica Dominicana sin compensacion ninguna.

Articulo II.

Los Estados Unidos pagaran en consideracion del arrendamiento y ocupacion de dicho territorio en el curso de treinta dias despues de la proclamacion de la presente convencion la suma de docientos cinquenta mil pesos, y anualmente por los cinco primeros años despues ~~despues~~ de esta fecha, la suma de cinquenta mil pesos y anualmente despues hasta la conclusion del arrendamiento y ocupacion la suma de veinte y cinco mil pesos. Dichos pagos se effectuaran en la ciudad de Washington ó Nueva York segun quede la eleccion del Gobierno Dominicano, y en oro Americano.

Articulo III.

La Republica Dominicana, de su parte, se compromete, mientras este vigente dicho arrendamiento y provisiones aqui estipulado, no arrendara, ni en manera ninguna dispondra ni creara

ni crearan ninguna hypoteca, ni daran ningun privelegio especial ó derecho al uso en parte ó todas las aguas de la Bahía de Samaná ó en el territorio maritimo del distrito de Samaná á ninguna otra potencia, Estado ó gobierno.

Y se ha convenido entre las altas partes contratantes que en caso de que la Republica Dominicana se vea envuelta en una guerra civile ó Estranjera, las aguas de la Bahía de Samaná y el distrito Maritimo de Samaná seran considerado como territorio neutral, y el Gobierno de la Republica Domenicana y el de los Estados Unidos en conjunto ó separadamente, tendran el derecho de sostener dicha neutralidad

Articulo IV

~~Las dos partes contratantes convienen en que las dudas surjieren en la interpretacion ó ejecucion de esta convencion, y cuando~~

La Republica Dominicana ha convenido que, mientras esta arrendamiento, ella requerimiento del Jefe encargado de dicha estacion arrestaran y entregaran a dicho Empleado todo desertor del servicio de los Estados Unidos que se encuentren en el territorio de dicha Republica; pero los gastos que causen dichos arrestos y entregas correrán por cuenta de los Estados Unidos

Articulo V

Las dos partes contratantes convienen en que las dudas que surjieren en la interpretacion ó ejecucion de esta Convencion, y cuando los recurdos empleados para llegar á un acuerdo amistoso fallaren, someterlo al arbitrage de un solo arbitro nombrado por nuestro Convenio

Articulo VI.

Esta Convencion sera ratificado por ambos Gobiernos de acuerdo con sus respectivos constituciones, pero queda entendido ~~dicho~~ no obrar Compromisos de parte de ambos Gobiernos mientras que el Congreso de los Estados Unidos no halla appropriado la suma necessaria para el pago de la primera anualidad. Los ratificaciones seran cangeados en Washington tan luego se halla hecho esta appropriacion.

Hecho en Duplicado &c. &c. &c.

Traduccion
S. B.
Contrad

Translation sent to Senator Nye - June 18. 1870.

Sept 4. 1869.

Entre los Señores General Orville E. Babcock Ayuda de Campo de Su Excelencia el General Ulysses S. Grant Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América y su Agente Especial cerca de la República Dominicana y el Señor Manuel María Gautier Secretario de Estado en los despachos de lo Interior y Policía, Encargado de las Relaciones Exteriores de la dicha República Dominicana; se han escrito y establecido las bases siguientes que servirán para la Redaccion de un Tratado definitivo entre los Estados Unidos y la República Dominicana

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I Su Excelencia el General Grant Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América se compromete

Entre los Señores General Orvillo E. Babcock Ayuda de Campo de Su Excelencia el General Ulysses S. Grant Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América y su Agente Especial cerca de la República Dominicana y el Señor Manuel María Gautier Secretario de Estado en los despachos de lo Interior y Policía, Encargado de las Relaciones Exteriores de la dicha República Dominicana; se han escrito y establecido las bases siguientes que servirán para la Redaccion de un Tratado definitivo entre los Estados Unidos y la República Dominicana

---

I Su Excelencia el General Grant Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América se compromete

compromete á interponer privada-
mente toda su influencia para
lograr que el pensamiento de
anexar la República Dominicana
á la de los Estados Unidos llegue
á adquirir entre los Miembros
del Congreso el grado de popu-
laridad necesaria para su
realizacion y ofrece no dar cuen
ta á ese Poder, hasta no haber
adquirido la seguridad de que
tiene á su favor la mayoria

§ La aceptacion de la
anexion entrañará para los
Estados Unidos el compromiso
de pagar á la República
Dominicana la cantidad de
un millon quinientos mil
pesos fuertes ($1.500.000) para
que ella como Estado pueda
pagar su deuda pública
que se estima en dicha canti-
dad de un millon quinientos
mil pesos fuertes ($1.500.000),

y la

y la República Dominicana se compromete á su vez á uniformar su Constitucion con la de los demas Estados de la Union. - En el caso de que la deuda pública dominicana excediese de un millon quinientos mil pesos fuertes ($ 1.500.000) el excedente quedará á cargo del Estado Dominicano

---

II. En caso de que el Congreso Norte Americano rechazare el proyecto de anexion el Gobierno Dominicano aceptaría como précio de la venta de Samaná los dos millones de pesos fuertes ($ 2.000.000) que el mismo Gobierno de los Estados Unidos le ofrecio bajo la administracion del ex-Presidente Johnson.

III. Su

III. Su Excelencia el Presidente Grant asume la obligacion de remitir inmediatamente al Gobierno Dominicano la cantidad de Ciento y Cincuenta mil pesos fuertes ($150.000).- Cien mil en efectivo y cincuenta mil en Armas.— Para ayudar á sufragar los gastos imprescindibles del Estado. — Esta cantidad se imputará en cuenta, ya sea sobre la que deberá darse en el caso de que se acepte la anexion ó ya en el de que se prefiera la adquisicion de Samaná.

IV. En uno ú otro caso los Estados Unidos garantizaran la seguridad del país y del Gobierno

Gobierno contra toda agre-
sion ó maquinacion esterior,
á fin de que el actual
Gabinete pueda efectuar
la obligacion que contrae
de obtener de los pueblos
la expresion del Consen-
timiento Nacional; lo
que precisamente deberá
llevar á cabo dentro de
cuatro meses contados des-
de la fecha de la aceptacion
del pensamiento de anexion
por el Presidente Grant.

V. Es entendido por
ambas partes que en el
caso de que nada se realice,
estas bases seran nulas
de ningun valor ni efecto,
y que permanecerán Con-
servando

-servando en todo tiempo su inviolable caracter reservado; pero que si se aceptare uno de los dos extremos que encierra (anexion de la República á los Estados Unidos ó cesion de Samaná) su tenor será obligatorio para entrambos contrayentes y formará la inalterable sustancia del Tratado definitivo.

VII. Por último; en el caso de que aceptada solamente por los Estados Unidos la proposicion relativa á Samaná se remitiere á esta Capital de Santo Domingo la cantidad de ciento cincuenta

cincuenta mil pesos fuertes,
segun se dijo en el Art. 3º.,
el Gobierno Dominicano
se abstendrá de recibirla
hasta que el Senado no
haya aprobado solemne-
mente el compromiso, pa-
ra cuyo efecto se compromete
á someter esa cuestion
y á solicitar dicha apro-
bacion tan luego como
llegue la mencionada
cantidad.

Hecho doble y de buena
fé en la Ciudad de Sto Domingo
el dia cuarto del mes de Setiembre
del año de Nuestro Señor el
mil ochocientos sesenta y
nueve.

Orville E. Babcock

Manuel María Gautier

Sent accompanying instructions, but not Enclosures 1107

Translation.

The following bases, which shall serve for framing a definitive treaty between the United States and the Dominican Republic, have been reduced to writing and agreed upon by General Orville E. Babcock, aid de camp to His Excellency General Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America and his Special Agent to the Dominican Republic, and Mr. Manuel Maria Gautier, Secretary of State of the Departments of the Interior and of Police, ~ charged with the Foreign Relations of the said Dominican Republic.

1. His Excellency General Grant, President of the United States, promises, privately to use all his influence in order that the idea of annexing the Dominican Republic to the United States may acquire such a degree of popularity among members of Congress, as will be necessary for its accomplishment; and he offers to make no communication to that Body on the subject, until he shall be certain that it will be approved by a majority.

The acceptance of annexation will oblige the United States to pay to the Dominican Republic the sum of one million five

hundred thousand dollars in coin ($1,500,000) in order that that Republic may, as a State, pay its public debt, which is estimated at the said sum of a million five hundred thousand dollars in coin ($1,500,000), and the Dominican Republic, on its part, agrees to conform its Constitution to those of other States of the Union. In the event that the Dominican public debt should exceed one million five hundred thousand dollars in coin ($1,500,000) the excess shall be charged to the Dominican State.

II. In case the North American Congress shall reject the proposition

for annexation, the Dominican government would accept as the price of the sale of Samana, the two millions of dollars in coin ($2,000,000) which the same government of the United States offered it under the administration of President Johnson.

III. His Excellency President Grant assumes the obligation to remit, forthwith, to the Dominican Government, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in coin ($150,000) - a hundred thousand to be in cash and fifty thousand in arms, for the purpose of aiding in defraying the unavoidable expenses of the State. Credit shall be

allowed for this amount, either on account of that which will be payable in the event of an acceptance of annexation, or of a preference for the acquisition of Samana.

IV. In either case, the United States will guarantee the safety of the Country and of the government against every foreign aggression or machination, in order that the present Cabinet may carry into effect the obligation which it contracts, to obtain from the people the expression of the national consent; which will necessarily have to be carried into effect within four months from the acceptance of the idea of annexation by

President Grant.

V. It is understood by both parties, that if neither of the bases referred to shall be carried into effect, they shall be regarded as null and of no value or force, and that they shall, throughout all time, preserve their character of inviolable secrecy; but if one of the two extremes which they embrace shall be accepted (annexation of the Republic to the United States or the cession of Samana) their tenor shall be obligatory for both parties, and shall be embraced without change in the Definitive Treaty.

VI. In case the proposition relative to Samana should alone be accepted by the United States, and the sum of one Hundred thousand hard dollars should be remitted to this Capitol of San Domingo, as provided in Article 3, the Dominican government will abstain from receiving it until the Senate shall have approved the bargain, for which purpose it engages to submit that question and to solicit the said approval as soon as the said sum may arrive.

Done in duplicate, in good faith, in the City of St. Domingo, the fourth day of the month of

September, in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and
sixty-nine.

Orville E. Babcock

Manuel Maria Gautier.

Poblacion.

Hasta la fecha no ha podido hacerse una estadistica de la poblacion de la República en razon de que esta operacion necesita de paz y tranquilidad para que las medidas administrativas sean bien comprendidas y se cumplan estrictamente. Sin embargo segun los cálculos mas aproximativos, haciendo uso del Padron que se formó en 1819. la poblacion de la República no bajará de 260 mil almas.

A pesar de este calculo que es el mas exacto hay otro, que se ha ya basado en el que forma la Curia Eclesiástica para el arreglo de las Parroquias, y da solo 207.700 almas repartidas en las diferentes Provincias y distritos del modo

siguiente:

Santo Domingo	41.400.
Azua	36.000
Seybo	29.600
Samana (Distrito)	2.100.
Vega	53.300
Santiago	35.800
Pto Plata (Distrito)	9500
	207.700

De aquí resulta un error evidente y es que las Provincias del Sur que son las menos pobladas contienen 107.000, mientras que las del Cibao que son las mas, con inclusion de Samaná solo representan 100.700. almas. – Este error proviene de que la poblacion del Sud es mas conocida, y de las del Cibao no se ha hecho un exámen minucioso; pero no queda duda que la poblacion del Norte, incluso Samaná es como una tercera parte mayor que la del Sur;

La produccion de aquella y el
numero mayor de hombres que
pimen sobre las armas asi lo
demuestran.

Sto Dom Set 4 de 1869.

M. M. Gautier

Mro de la Int r

Nota de las armas y municiones encargadas á los Estados Unidos por cuenta del Gobierno Dominicano.

---

50 Fusiles sistema de Robert
50 Carabinas de Idem
50 Spencer
300 Cartuchos para cada una de estas armas
500 Cartucheras
25 Cornetas
4 Piezas de montaña de á cuatro con sus aparejos
500 Proyectiles para cada pieza
30 Quintales pólvora de cañon
30 Quintales idem de fusiles
2000 Pares de Zapatos
100 Quintales plomo
2 Piezas rayadas de á doce de bronce
2 Idem idem de á seis de idem
300 Proyectiles y sus furminantes para cada una de las piezas
1000 Fusiles de piston

Schedule of Arms and Munitions ordered in the United States, for the account of the Dominican Government.

50 Roberts muskets.
50 " rifles.
50 Spencer do
300 Cartridges for each one of these weapons.
500 cartridge-boxes.
25 cornets.
4 pieces of artillery, 4 pounders, with their appurtenances.
300 projectiles for each piece.
3000 lbs. of powder, for artillery.
3000 do. " do. for musketry.
2000 pairs shoes.
10,000 lbs. lead.
2 brass rifled guns, 12 pounders.
2 do. do. do. 6 do.
300 projectiles, with fulminating powder, for each one of the pieces.
1000 muskets, percussion-locks.

(first draft
L. Lee /for)

The People of the
Dominican Republic
having, through their
Government, Expressed
their desire to be
incorporated into the
United States as one of
the Territories thereof,
in order to provide more
effectually for their
security and prosperity;
And the United States
being desirous of meeting
the wishes of the People
and Government of
that Republic, the High
Contracting Parties have
determined to accomplish
by

Treaty objects so important
to their mutual and
permanent welfare.

For this purpose
the President of the
United States has given
full powers to

and the President of
the Dominican Republic
has given full powers
to

and the said Plenipotentiaries,
after having communicated
to Each other their respective
full powers, found in good
and due form, have
agreed upon and
concluded the following
Articles.

Article I

Paper red.
General objections approval.
Details must be varied.
Annexation. as a Territory not a State
Must return of Congress for admission as a State
Delegate in Congress.

Debt. paper currency. outstanding to be called in & redeemed
prior to Annexation
Land Loan now being opened in London to be withdrawn.
if any has been subscribed the subscription to
be cancelled. or otherwise withdrawn
subscriptions
Some note to be added to unsubscribed part of the
Hartmont loan of £120.000. of which
only £50,000 is intended to be issued & any
part of the public debt

(Treaty must be drawn
Think the general terms will be accepted
by Congress

(San Domingo)

The above was a Memm. for a letter to the Sec. of State of San Domingo
in reply to the proposition from that Govt to be annexed to the U.S. (brought by
Mr Babcock) — was prepared by direction of the President Sept 22/69 & not
needed before the Evening of that day. The last part-Annexation with Treaty
was added by direction of the President)

Article I.

The Dominican Republic, acting subject to the wishes of its People, to be expressed as hereinafter provided within four months from the date hereof, renounces all rights of sovereignty and all existence as an Independent Sovereign Nation, and cedes to the United States all its Domains to be held by them in full sovereignty and to be annexed to the United States as one of their Territories, subject to the same Constitutional provisions with their other Territories. It also

also cedes to the United States the absolute fee and property in all the public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports, harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magagines, arms, armaments, and accoutrements, archives, public documents and other property (public not herein enumerated lands alone excepted) of the said Dominican Republic, of which a Schedule is annexed to this Treaty.

Article II

The citizens of the Dominican Republic shall be incorporated into

into the United States as citizens thereof inhabiting one of its Territories and shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property as such.

If required by the Dominican Republic, ~~this~~ these words may be added at the close of Article II.

"And may be admitted into the Union as a State when Congress shall enact laws for that purpose" & upon such terms and conditions as Congress shall prescribe

Article III.

The public lands and property belonging to the Dominican Republic ~~not~~ herein specifically ceded to the United States, are pledged to the payment of ~~so much of~~ all the public debt ~~of the public debt~~ of the Republic, liquidated or unliquidated ~~as~~ which shall remain after the payment hereinafter provided for.

Article

Article IV.

The people of
the Dominican Republic
shall, within four months
from the date hereof,
express, in a manner
conformable to their laws,
their will concerning the
cession herein provided
for; and the United States
shall, until such expression
~~to be~~ shall be had, protect the Dominican
Republic against foreign
interposition; in order
that the national expression
may be free.

Article V.

The United States
shall pay to the Dominican
Republic

Republic for the property
hereby cedes, the sum of
one million five hundred
thousand dollars in the
gold coin of the United States
~~Appropriation~~
~~to be made~~ — Such payments, not to be
made ~~within~~ ~~Months~~
~~from the notice of the~~
~~assent of the nation to~~
~~such cession, and after~~
~~delivery of all the property~~
ceded. But if, at the expiration
until
of ~~such term~~, the Senate of
the United States shall ~~not~~
have given its ~~constitutional~~
advice and consent to the
making of this Treaty, ~~then~~
~~said payment shall not be~~
~~made until such advice~~
~~and consent is given~~, and
shall be
an appropriation made by
Congress therefor, and until delivery
of all the property ceded shall be made to
the persons authorized to receive the same
~~by this~~ Article

Article VI.

The Dominican Republic engages to apply the amount so paid by the United States towards ~~towards~~ the redemption of its public debt, and to hold its public lands as a security for the payment of ~~any part~~ the principal and interest thereof as may remain unpaid after such application, ~~as aforesaid~~ hereinbefore provided: and to make no grants or concessions of lands or rights in lands, and to contract no further debts after the execution hereof until the Congress shall assume jurisdiction over the territory and offices shall be appointed to administer the affairs thereof

The United States in no event are to be liable for the payment of any part of such debt, or of the interest thereon, or of any obligation of the Dominican Republic

Article VII.

Until

Until provision
shall be made by law
for the government, as
a Territory of the United
States, of the domains
hereby ceded, the laws
of the Dominican Republic
which are not in conflict
with the Constitution
and laws of the United
States shall remain in
force: and the Executive
and judicial officers of
the Republic shall retain
their offices until Congress
shall enact laws for the
government of the
Territory, and until
persons shall be appointed
to office pursuant thereto.

Article VIII

Immediately

Immediately after
the exchange of the
ratifications of this Treaty
the President of the
United States shall appoint
a commissioner to proceed
to the Dominican Republic,
and receive the transfer
of the domains and
property hereby ceded,
subject to the foregoing
provisions.

Article IX.

The present treaty
shall be ratified by the
Contracting parties, it
being understood that
it must receive the
Constitutional advice
and consent of the Senate
of the United States before
it

it can be ratified on the part of the United States, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within ~~ months from the date hereof, or sooner if ~~practicable~~ possible.

In Witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty and thereto affixed their respective seals.

Done at

the day of

in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine

A Schedule of the Edifices and other property ceded by the Dominican Republic to the United States by the first Article of the foregoing Treaty.

Witness the hands of the said Plenipotentiaries at the day of AD 1869.

C

Enclosure No 1

Draft of the proposed Treaty

Instructions, of which these are enclosures, are recorded in Secret Service book, + draft given to Secretary.

The People of the Dominican Republic having, through their Government, expressed their desire to be incorporated into the United States as one of the Territories thereof, in order to provide more effectually for their security and prosperity; and the United States being desirous of meeting the wishes of the People and Government of that Republic; the High Contracting Parties have determined to accomplish by Treaty objects so important.

important to their mutual
and permanent welfare.

For this purpose
the President of the
United States has given
full powers to

and the President of the
Dominican Republic has
given full powers to

and the said Plenipotentia-
ries, after having commu-
nicated to each other their
respective full powers,
found in good and due
form, have agreed upon
and concluded the following
Articles

Article I

The Dominican Republic,
acting

acting subject to the wishes of its people, to be expressed as hereinafter provided within four months from the date hereof] renounces all right of Sovereignty [and all Exis-tence] as an Independent Sovereign Nation, and cedes [to the United States all its domains to be held by them in full Sovereignty and to be annexed to the United States as one of their Territories] subject to the same constitutional provisions with their other Territories. It also cedes to the United States the absolute fee and property in all the [public Edifices] fortifications, barracks, ports, harbors, navy and navy-yards, [docks], magazines, arms, armaments

in the shortest possible time

Here ends the United States to be incorporated by them as an integral portion of the Union

Custom houses

armaments and accoutrements,
archives public documents
[and other property (public
lands not herein enumerated
alone excepted)] of the said
Dominican Republic, of
which a schedule is annexed
to this Treaty,

Public lands and other property not specified -

Article II

The citizens of the Dominican
Republic shall be incorporated
into the United States as
citizens thereof inhabiting
one of its Territories, and
shall be maintained and
protected in the free enjoy-
ment of their liberty and
property as such. And may be admitted into the Union as a State upon
[citizens]
such terms and conditions and at such time as Congress shall provide by law.

* If required by the Dominican Republic these words may be added at the close of Article II
"And may be admitted
"into the Union as a State
"when Congress shall enact
"laws for that purpose
"and upon such terms
"and conditions as
"Congress shall prescribe"

Article III.

The public lands and
property belonging to the
Dominican

Dominican Republic, not
herein specifically ceded
to the United States, are
pledged to the payment of
all the public debt, liquida-
ted or unliquidated, which
shall remain after the
payment [hereinafter] provi-
ded for in this Treaty.

Article IV.

The people of the Dominican
Republic shall [within four
Months from the date hereof,
Express, in a manner con-
formable to their laws, their
will concerning the cession
herein provided for: and
the United States shall,
until such Expression shall
be had, protect the Domin-
ican Republic against foreign
interposition, in order that
the

~~In the shortest possible time~~

the national expression may be free.

Article V.

The United States shall pay to the Dominican Republic for the property hereby ceded, the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars in the gold coin of the United States — Such payment not to be made until the Senate of the United States shall have given its advice and consent to the making of this Treaty, and an appropriation shall be made by Congress therefor, and until delivery of all the property ceded shall be made to the persons authorized to receive the same.

Article

Article VI

The Dominican Republic engages to apply the amount so paid ~~by the United States~~ towards the redemption of its public debt, and to hold its public lands as a security for the payment of any part thereof, liquidated or unliquidated, which may remain unpaid after such applications; and after the execution hereof to make no grants or concessions of lands or rights in lands, and to contract no further debts ~~after the execution hereof~~, until Congress shall assume jurisdiction over the territory, and officers shall be appointed to administer the affairs thereof. The United States in no event are to be liable for the payment of any part of such debt, or of the interest thereon, or of any obligation

by the United States through a commissioner to be appointed by the present actual Dominican Government towards the redemption of its public debt in a manner conformable to the laws of said Republic, this commission to be respected and protected by the United States while in the legal performance of its duties and the said Republic shall

obligation of the Dominican
Republic.

Article VII.

Until provision shall be
made by law for the govern-
ment, as a Territory of the
United States, of the domains
hereby ceded, the laws of the
Dominican Republic which
are not in conflict with the
Constitution and laws of
the United States shall remain
in force: and the Executive
and [judicial] officers of the other public
Republic shall retain their
offices until Congress shall
Enact laws for the government
of the territory, and until
persons shall be appointed
to office pursuant thereto.

Article.

Article VIII.

Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, the President of the United States shall appoint a commissioner to proceed to the Dominican Republic and receive the transfer of the domains and the property hereby ceded, subject to the foregoing provisions.

Article IX.

The present Treaty shall be ratified by the contracting Parties, it being understood that it must receive the constitutional advice and consent of the Senate of the United States before it can be ratified on the part of the United States, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at

at Washington as this four
months from the date hereof,
or sooner if possible

In Witness whereof the
respective plenipotentiaries
have signed this Treaty and
thereto affixed their respective
seals.

Done at
the day of in the
Year of our Lord one thousand
Eight hundred and sixty nine

A Schedule of the edifices and other property ceded by the Dominican Republic to the United States by Article I of the foregoing Treaty.

Witness the hands of the said Plenipotentiaries at the day of A.D. 1869.

Enclosure No 2

Draft of the proposed Convention.

Whereas the United States of America and the Dominican Republic have simultaneously herewith entered into a Treaty, subject to the advice and Consent of the Senate of the United States, whereby, among other things the Dominican Republic cedes to the United States all its dominions and Sovereignty, and a portion of its public property, and whereby the United States undertakes to pay to the Dominican Republic for such portion of its public property upon such advice and consent of the Senate being given and after an appropriation therefor made by

by Congress, the sum of one
million five hundred thousand
dollars in the gold coin of
the United States:

And whereas the
United States have simulta-
neously herewith, and at the
request of the Dominican
Republic, paid to the Dominican
the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, ~~in gold coin of the United States~~ to be by them received
Republic, as a part of the said
Sum of four million five
hundred thousand dollars
in case of the exchange of the
ratifications of said Treaty
as therein provided, and
otherwise as hereinafter
provided.

And whereas the
United States desire to have
some adequate security for
the repayment of the said
Sum of one hundred and
fifty thousand dollars in case

the said Treaty is not ratified;
and the Dominican Republic
desires to give such security,
and further to ~~secure~~ Ensure to itself
and its people the advantages
which will come from the
occupation by the United States of the territory
about the Bay of Samana
which is hereinafter described.

For this purpose the
President of the United
States of America has furnish
with full powers

and the Dominican Republic
has furnished with full
powers

who after exchanging their
said full powers, found in
good and due form, have
concluded and signed the
following Articles.

Article I.

Immediate possession and occupancy is given to the United States of all the territory ~~of~~ within the Dominican Republic which lies North of a line drawn ~~of the parallel of~~ latitude and parallel thereto, East and of a line drawn ~~miles of the~~ and ~~meridian of~~ Longitude East from Washington, and parallel thereto, together with all the lands, coasts, islands, cays and waters contained within such limits. The United States shall have and occupy the same for the period of ninety nine years from the date hereof, and the Dominican Republic hereby relinquishes to the United States the local jurisdiction

the parallel of Latitude which lies North of the Eastern most point of the Laguna Redonda on the Haitian boundary as shown on the Map of the Island of Santo Domingo made by Rob. H. Schomburgk published in 1856 and on the order the Bucaveranda Bay, & East of the meridian of Longitude which runs through the Boca Grande as represented on the same Map (or most Easterly Mouth)

and it is agreed that the said Eastern Mouth of the Laguna, and the Boca Grande shall be determined by the Naval Officers of the United States who may be appointed for that purpose, and their plans thereof shall be made and duplicate Copies given to each Govt.

jurisdiction thereof, and of
all the persons and property
therein during the period
of said occupation, and
engages that the United
States shall have and
and occupy
possess the same without
molestation hindrance or
interference of said Republic,
or any of the authorities
or citizens thereof

Article II.

The United States may
said
improve the property by
the erection of such structures
as they shall and otherwise
as they shall think proper
and necessary to secure
the occupation and enjoyment
thereof & the safety of the
vessels and property of
the United States and of the
citizens

citizens thereof and of the
development of the territory
hereby conveyed. They shall
also have the right to acquire
the said territory at any
time before the expiration
of the said term, by paying
to the said Republic the
sum of Two Millions of
Dollars in gold coin of the
United States. They may make
grants in fee of any part or parts of said
land, or of any rights in the
same, and receive the
Compensation therefor. And
at the expiration of the said term,
if the United States do not
elect to purchase ~~the Property~~,
as aforesaid, the whole estate
shall revert to the Dominican
Republic, they paying the
United States the value of
the buildings improvements belonging

to the United States, and
recognizing the grants of the
United States, and the United
States paying to the said
Republic the sums received
for such grants.

Article III.

During the continuance of and the peaceable occupation of said territory by the United States
said term the United States
shall pay to the Dominican
Republic at the Treasury of the United States in Washington on
the day of in
each year the sum of
thousand dollars
in gold coin of the United
States, as the annual rental thereof. The said sum of one
hundred and fifty thousand
dollars, with interest thereon
at the rate of ~~four~~ [5] per cent. per
annum in like gold coin of the
United States, so advanced by
the United States, is to be

applies for tents to the
payment of such rent.

Article IV.

It is agreed that the United States over the Dominican Republic shall, upon mutual requisitions by them or their ministers, officers, or authority, respectively made, deliver up to justice all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery or the utterance of forged paper committed within the territory of the Dominican Republic, or within the territory hereby placed under the jurisdiction of the United States, shall

or

Article IV

In case the United States shall establish a naval or military station or Eithes on any part of the tract hereinabove described, the Dominican Republic shall, on demand of the Chief Officer in command thereof, arrest and surrender to the United States all deserters from the Army or navy of the United States found within the said Territory of the Dominican Republic; but the

Expenses

expense of such arrest and surrender shall be borne by the United States

~~or being a deserter from the army or navy of either of the High Contracting Parties, shall seek an asylum or shall be found within such territories of the other: provided that, as to such crimes this shall be done only upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offense had there been committed - and as to such deserters, only upon the demand of the principal executive officers of the respective territories.~~

~~The expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne~~

by

~~the party who makes the~~
~~requisition and receives~~
~~the fugitive. Laws shall~~
~~be enacted by each party~~
~~for the enforcement of~~
~~these provisions.~~

Article V.

In case the said Treaty
Executed simultaneously
herewith is ratified and
goes into effect, and the
United States becomes
possessed of all the
Sovereignty and property
therein ceded to it,
this Convention ceases
to have any force or
Effect. ~~and the sum of 150.000 dollars when received and a~~
~~further sum of 150,000 more is to be paid, by the~~
~~Convention dated simultaneously herewith~~

Article VI.

This Convention shall
be ratified by both Parties,
it

it being understood that it cannot be ratified by the United States until it has received the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and the ratifications shall take place at Washington within four months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at the ____ day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine.

Enclosure N° 3

Schedule of Arms and Munitions ordered in the United States for the account of the Dominican Government.

100 Allen rifled Muskets

50 Spencer Carbines

300 Rounds of ammunition per gun (for the above)

500 Infantry Cartridge Boxes.

25 Trumpets

4 Mountain Howitzers with carriages, packsaddle harness with equipments complete, with 500 rounds of fixed ammunition for each gun.

3000 lbs Artly- powder.

3000 " Musket powder.

10000 " Lead.

2 . . 12 pr° Brass Rifled guns

2 . 6 . " " "

300 · Rounds fixed ammunition for each of
the above (bore) guns.

1000 Springfield Muskets.

2 000 Pairs Shoes. Nos. 6 to 8. Inclusive.

(Enclosure No. 3)

Schedule of Arms, Munitions &c ordered in the United States for the account of the Dominican Government.

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100 Springfield Breech Loading Rifle Muskets Cal. 50 Mod. 1868

10 Spencer Carbines Cal. 50

30.000 Centre Primed Metallic Cartridges Cal. 50

15.000 Spencer Carbine Cartridges Cal. 50

1.000 Springfield Rifle Muskets Cal. 58

1 Forge & Tools in 2 chests
1 Set Carriage Makers Tools in 2 chests } for 4 M/m Howitzers

24 Ammunition Chests

20 Pack Saddles, Harness & Equipments complete for a battery for 4 M/m Howitzers & Carriages. }

100.000 Elongated Ball Cartridges Cal. 58

500 Sets Infantry Accoutrements Cal. 58

4 Mountain Howitzers & Carriages with Implements & Equipments complete — }

250 Mtn Howitzer Shells - fixed

1.500 " Case Shot "

250 " Canister "

3.000 lbs Mortar Powder

2.000 " Musket "

7.000 " Lead —

2 . 12 pds Napoleon Guns - Rebel

2 . 12 pdrs Gun Carriages & Limbers with Implements & Equipments complete

180 . 12 pdr Shot — fixed

60 - 12 pds Shells - "

240 - 12 pds Case Shot "

120 - 12 pds Canister "

2 - 3 inch Wrought Iron Rifled Guns

2 - 3 " Gun Carriages & Limbers with Implements & Equipments Complete.

360 - 3 inch Hotchkiss Shells - rounds

180 - 3 " - " Case "

60 - 3 " " Canister "

2000 pairs Shoes

25 Bugles

Enclosure No. 4.

This Enclosure is a Translation of the Treaty contained in the within "El Boletin Official" Read is entitled in the original

"4. Translation of the treaty continued on Treaty with Harmont & fo "

(Printed enclosure sent to Mr. Sumner.)

(Enclosure No 2.)

Prospectus of the London Times.

(Original sent to Mr. Sumner)

Enclosure No. 6

is a Translation of the Documents
hereto attached and is entitled in
the original

6. Translation of the official
-Statement of the Dominican
Debt.

Fuente

Duda Dominicana

Siempre se ha creido que la deuda de la República Dominicana no excederia la suma de $ 700.000 fts y aun algunas veces se ha llegado á fijar en $ 800.000; pero en esto ha habido un error de cálculo, por lo difícil que es apreciar, sin un estudio minucioso el valor de especies que se hallan en circulacion y que no estan consolidadas.

De la última Memoria del Ministro de Hacienda se deduce que la República habia hecho una emision de papel moneda en diferentes épocas y que el público habia retirado de la circulacion ascendiente á pesos nominales $ 2.628.300—

de esta suma se habra amortizado $ 606.780

Quedando $ 2.021.520

que

que para retirarlo del
público habrá de emplear
se poco mas ó ménos
la suma de ..... $ 100.000
Vales y obligaciones de
Tesoreria diferidos su pago
en razon de la penuria de
la Hacienda ..... 303,740 ..
Deuda pública por gas
to de la guerra contra Es-
paña, consolidada y
sin interés $ 315.480 ..
Amortizada " 106.290 .. " 209.170 ..
Vales en circulacion
que habran de per redimi-
dos actualmente en dere-
chos de Aduana y q.e
se emiten descontando siem-
pre la entrada futura (gua-
rismo aproximativo á la
fecha) ..... - 250.000 ..
Nota - Para todas estas deudas se
encuentran siempre afectados parte de los
Derechos de Aduana y solá -
$ 862.910 ..

mente hay una de $ " " " (corta) $ 862910 ..
que tiene señalado interés

Deuda exterior.

Del Contrato del empres-
tito celebrado con los Señores
Hartmont & C.º de Lóndres
se ha recibido la cantidad
de £ 38.095. 4ˢ 9ᵈ que re-
presentan £ 50.000 con 6
p.º/o de interes que al final
del año representaran , 260.000 ..

Nota. Para el emprestito Ge-
neral estan afectados los
derechos de importacion y
exportacion, y la parte, que corres-
ponda al Gobierno por la explota-
cion del Guano de "Alto Vela" y
de las minas de carbon y bos-
ques de Samaná.. Si el
empréstito queda solo reducido
á la primera entrega, esto es,
á £ 50.000 quedaran afecta-
dos solamente para su

$ 1.122.910 " "

Dominican Debt.

It has always been believed that the debt of the Dominican Republic did not exceed $700,000, and it has sometimes even been placed at $800,000; but in this calculation there has been an error, arising from the difficulty of estimating the value of various kinds which are in circulation, and which are not consolidated.

From the last report of the Minister of Finance it is deduced that the Republic had issued paper money at various times, and that the public had withdrawn from circulation

above	(nominal dollars)	$2,628.300.00
Of this sum there had been redeemed (or extinguished)		606,780.80
Leaving		2,021,519.20

To withdraw which from the public it will be necessary to use about the sum of. 100,000.00

Bills payable and obligations of the treasury whose payment has been deferred on account of lack of funds 303,740.00

Public debt for expenses of the war against Spain, consolidated and without interest $315.460.00

Redeemed 106,290.00 209,170.00

Bills in circulation, which must now be redeemed in customs' duties and which are issued always discounting the future entry (approximate amount to date) 250,000.00

Note. For all these debts a portion of the customs' dues is appropriated, and there is only one of $ small amount " " ", which bears a fixed interest

Foreign Debt.

Of the contract for a loan held with Messrs. Hartmont & Co, of London, there has been received the sum of £ 38,095 4s. 9d. representing £ 50,000, with interest at 6 per cent., which, at the close of the year will represent 260,000.00

Note. For the general loan the import and export dues have been appropriated, and also the part belonging to the government for the taking of guano from Alta Vela, and for the working of the coal mines and forests of Samaná. If the loan be reduced to the first instalment, that is, to £50,000, there will be appropriated for its payment only the duties on tobacco and the product of the working of Alta Vela.

To Messrs. J. A. Jesurun & Son

25,000 Contract of December 7th, 1865, with interest at 4½%	25,000.00
Bill payable of January, 1866, for value of the schooner Capotillo and various ~~articles~~ munitions of war.	18,511.28

To these sums must be added:

A pending claim of Messrs. J. A. Jesurun & Son, for the liquidation of a loan which they

made to the Government in 1857, with interest at 18 o/o, and which they raise to an amount exceeding

250,000.0
1,416,421.28

In the foregoing amounts the debts for expenses caused by the late political events are not included, nor is the interest included on the $43,511.28 of the debt acknowledged as due to Messrs. J. A. Jesurun & Son, nor the arrearages of pay due to employees and soldiers, and although it is to be understood that the Dominican Government will endeavor, in its arrangements, to reduce these debts as much as possible, it is seen that there is no exaggeration in estimating the debt approximately at one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Sto. Domingo, Sept. 3d, 1869.

M. M. Gautier,
Minister of the Interior.

Enclosure No 7.

Officiàl Statement of the Dominican Concessions with a Translation of the Same.

Nota de las Concesiones que han sido hechas por el Gobierno de la República á los particulares y Compañias.

1a. Concesion hecha al Sr. David Hatch el 27 de Setiembre de 1866, para la esplotacion de las minas de sal gemma en la comun de Neyba, y el establecimiento de un camino de hierro desde el litoral de Barahona hasta el punto donde se hallan dichas minas de sal. (caducada.)

2a. Al Señor I. W. Fabens para el exámen geológico y esplotacion general mineralógica en todas las provincias y distritos, hecha el 3 de Julio, de 1868, que dirige el Profesor W. M. Gabb. de Filadelfia, como geólogo en Gefe.

List of grants which have been made by the Government of the Republic to individuals and Companies.

1st. Grant made to Mr. David Hatch, September 27th, 1866, for the working of the salt mines in the parish of Neyba, and the establishment of a line of railway from the coast of Barahona to the place where the said salt mines are situated. (annulled.)

2d. To Mr. J. W. Fabens, for geological examination and general mineralogical work in all provinces and districts, made July 3d, 1868. This examination and work is superintended by Professor W. M. Gabb, of Philadelphia, as chief geologist.

3a. La Convencion celebrada con el Señor R. M. Funkhouser el 7 de Octubre de 1868, para el establecimiento de una linea de Vapores Correos entre los puertos de Nueva York y Nueva Orleans, y los de la República, por la cual esta pagará el 15 % sobre los derechos de importacion y esportacion de las mercancías que conduzcan dichos Vapores.

4a. El permiso otorgado al Señor Pedro A. Delgado para sacar guano de Alta Vela. Anulada por resolucion del Gobierno ——— con anuencia del Senado Consultor.

3th. The agreement held with Mr. R. M. Funkhouser, on the 7th day of October, 1868, for the establishment of a line of mail steamers between the ports of New York and New Orleans, and those of the Republic, for which the latter will pay 15 per cent. of the import and export duties on merchandise conveyed by the said steamers.

4th. The permit granted to Mr. Pedro A. Delgado, to take guano from Alta Vela. Annulled by a resolution of the Government — with the approval of the Senate.

5a. La Concesion hecha al Señor Edward H. Hartmont, el 1º de Febrero último para la construccion de un ferrocarril de Monte Cristi á Santiago, ó de Santiago á Guna, sobre la cual se hará una donacion de terrenos al lado del camino, objeto de una concesion especial.

6a. Concesion hecha á los Señores Edward Prime y Edward P. Hollister, en fecha 4 de Julio último, para el establecimiento de un Banco Nacional.

7a. Al Sr. Edward H. Hartmont, en caso de que se realice el empréstito de £420,000, con-

5th. The grant made to Mr. Edward Hartmonts, on the first day of February last, for the building of a railway from Monte Cristi to Santiago, or from Santiago to Guna, for which a donation of lands bordering upon the road will be made, and this will be done by a special grant.

6th. Grant made to Messrs. Edward Prime and Edward L. Hollister, dated the 4th of July last, for the establishment of a National Bank.

7th. To Mr. Edward H. Hartmont, in case the loan of £420,000 be effected, a grant

cesion para esplotar las minas de carbon de Samaná.

Concesiones de Minas.

1a. A la Socidad "Progreso Industrial" para esplotar una mina de cobre en la seccion del Cobre, comun de San Cristóbal.

2a. Concesion al Sr. W. L. Cazneau de una mina de cobre en Monte-Matéo en la seccion de Cambita comun de San Cristóbal (18 de Enero de 1867.)

3a. Idem ... al mismo una mina de cobre en Mano Maluey, seccion de Cambita, Comun de San Cristóbal, 12 de Julio, de 1867.

4a Idem ... al mismo en

for the working) of the Samaná coal-mines.

Grants of Mines.

1st. To the "Industrial Improvement Company," to work a copper-mine in the district of El Cobre, parish of San Cristóbal. (St. Cristopher.)

2d. A grant to Mr. W. L. Cazneau, of a copper-mine at Monte-Mateo, in the district of Cambita, parish of San Cristóbal (January 18th, 1867.)

3d. A grant to the same party of a copper-mine at Mano Maluey, district of Cambita, parish of San Cristóbal, July 12th, 1867.

4th. A grant to the same, at

el lugar nombrado "Loma de la Boca de Diamante," en la comun de San Cristóbal, (12 de Julio, de 1867.)

5a. Concesion á los Señores Cambiaso y Compª., para la esplotacion de cobre, en el lugar denominado "Boca de Cuajó," seccion de Medina, Jaina arriba, jurisdiccion de San Cristóbal, en fecha 24 de Octubre, de 1867.

Hay otras concesiones de poca importancia, las cuales por falta de cumplimiento de los agraciados han caducado.

Santo Domingo, Set. 3 de 1869.

M. M. Gautier.

the place called "Loma de la Boca de Diamante," in the parish of San Cristóbal, (July 12th, 1867.)

5th. A grant to Messrs. Cambiaso & Co, to work the copper-mines, at the place called "Boca de Cuajo," district of Medina, Upper Jaina, jurisdiction of San Cristóbal, under date of Oct. 24th, 1867.

There are other grants of small importance, which have been annulled, on account of the failure of the parties who received them, to fulfill their engagements. Stº Domingo, Sept. 3d, 1869.

M. M. Gautier.

Ejército y Marina.

El Ejército Dominicano puede decirse no se halla organizado á pesar de que el estado militar es bastante largo, en razon de la Guerra de Restauracion contra España, en la que todos los habitantes tomáron las armas.

La tropa de línea acuartelada organizada, y cuyos cuadros, sobre todo en la clase de soldado, no estan ámas llenos, son:

1º Dom.º { Batallon de Cazadores "Regeneracion."
Batallon de infant.ª lig.ª Ozama.
Brigada de artillería, No. 1

Ayud.t Batallon de Ligeros Cazadores.

National Guard, although with the lack of discipline which is usual among such troops.

With regard to the Navy, all the forces of the Republic are limited to the schooner "Capotillo," and "Altagracia," the former being the property of the State, and the latter of an individual, and this has been temporarily armed. Our sailors all take a part in war, as was lately seen, on the occasion of the attack made upon the "Telegrafo." The number of men in the National Navy may be 400, without counting officers.

9

~~Sto Dgo Set. 4, de 1869.~~

~~M. M. Gautier.~~

~~Mro del Int.~~

~~Contestacion al 6.o punto.~~

Hasta la fecha el Gobierno Dominicano no ha hecho concesion alguna á ningun poder ó nacion estrangera.

Sto Domingo, Setiembre 4, de 1869.

M. M. Gautier.

Ministro del Interior, &a.

~~Sto. Dgo. Sept. 4th, 1869~~

~~M. M. Gautier.~~

~~Minister of the Interior.~~

~~Reply to the 6th point.~~

Up to this date the Dominican Government has made no grant to any foreign power or nation.

Sto. Domingo, Sept. 4th, 1869.

M. M. Gautier,

Minister of the Interior, etc.

~~Gastos de la República con-~~
~~forme el último Presupuesto,~~
~~que es el que estuvo en vigor~~

~~Justicia é Instruccion Pública~~	~~$ 57,024~~
~~Interior y Policía~~	~~71,051~~
~~Hacienda y Comercio~~	~~61,168~~
~~Guerra y Marina~~	~~260,426~~
~~Relaciones Esteriores~~	~~13,020~~
	~~462,689~~

~~Este es el presupuesto por-~~
~~cual de la República para un~~
~~estado normal. En los tiem-~~
~~pos que vatten revoluciones,~~
~~los gastos extraordinarios~~
~~de la guerra aumentan en razon de~~
~~las grandes movilizaciones milit-~~
~~ares, y del desarreglo que ad-~~
~~quieren los ramos del Gobier-~~
~~no, que en tal caso se omiten~~

Enclosure No 7. Sept 3. 1869 1

Nota de las concesiones que han sido hechas por el Gobierno de la República á los particulares y compañias.

1ª Concesion hecha al Sr David Hatch el 27 de Setiembre de 1866, para la explotacion de las minas de sal gemma en la comun de Neyba, y el establecimiento de un camino de hierro desde el litoral de Barahona hasta el punto donde se hallan dichas minas de sal. (caducada).

2ª Al Señor J. W. Fabens para el exámen geológico y explotacion general mineralógica en todas las provincias y distritos, hecha el 3 de Julio de 1868, que dirije el Profesor W. M. Gabb de Philadelfia como geólogo en Gefe.

3ª La Convencion celebrada con el Señor R. M. Funk Hauser el 7 de Octubre de 1868, para el establecimiento de una linea

de Vapores Correos entre los puertos de Nueva York y Nueva Orleans y los de la República por la cual ésta pagará el 15 % sobre los derechos de importacion y exportacion de las mercancias que conduzcan dichos Vapores.

4ª — El permiso otorgado al Señor Pedro A. Delgado para sacar guano de Alta Velo. — Anulada por resolucion del Gobierno _____ con anuencia del Senado Consultor.

5.º — La Concesion hecha al Señor Edward Hartmont, el 1º de Febrero último para la construccion de un ferrocarril de Monte Cristi á Santiago ó de Santiago á Puna, sobre la cual se hará una donacion de terrenos al lado del camino, objeto de una concesion especial.

6ª Concesion hecha á los Sres Edward Prime y Edward T. Hollister, en fecha 4 de Julio último, para el

establecimiento de un Banco Nacional.

7ª Al Sr. Edward H. Hartmont, en caso de que se realice el Empréstito de £ 420.000, concesion para explotar las minas de carbon de Samaná.

Concesiones de minas.

1ª — A la Sociedad "Progreso Industrial" para explotar una mina de cobre en la seccion del Cobre comun de San Cristobal.

2ª Concesion al Sr W. L Cazneau de una mina de Cobre en Monte-Mateo en la seccion de Cambila comun de San Cristobal (18 de Enero de 1867).

3ª — Idem al mismo una mina de cobre en Mano Maluey, seccion de Cambita, Comun de Sn Cristobal. 12 de Julio de 1867.

4ª Idem al mismo en el lugar

nombrado "Loma" de la Boca de Diamante, en la Comun de San Cristobal, (12 de Julio de 1867.).

5ª Concesion á los Señores Cambiaso y Compª, para la exploracion de Cobre, en el lugar denominado "Boca de Cuajo" seccion de Medina, Saina arriba jurisdiccion de San Cristobal, en fecha 24 de Octubre de 1867.

Cai atrás concesiones de poca importancia, las cuales por falta de cumplimiento de los agraciados han caducado.

Santo Domingo, Set 3 de 1869.

M. A. Gautier

Gastos de la República conforme al último Presupuesto que es el que esta en vigor

Justicia é Instruccion Pública	$ 57,024
Interior y Policia	71,051
Hacienda y Comercio	61,161
Guerra y Marina	260,426
Relaciones Exteriores	13,020
	$ 462,689

Este es el presupuesto general de la República para un estado normal. En los tiempos que corren revoluciones los Gastos extraordinarios de la guerra aumentan en razon de las grandes movilizaciones militares y del demérito que adquieren los Vales del Gobierno que en tal caso se emiten sobre el porvenir de los derechos de Importacion ó Esportacion

Sto Domingo Set. 3 de 1869.

M M Gautier

Mro de lo Interior &

Ejército y Marina.

El ejército Dominicano puede decirse no se halla organizado á pesar de que la lista militar es bastante larga en razon de la Guerra de Restauracion contra España en la que todos los habitantes tomaron las Armas.

La tropa de linea mandada organizar y cuyos cuadros, sobre todo en la clase de Soldado no estan aun llenos son:

Sto Dom.o { Batallon de Cazadores "Regeneracion
Batallon de infant.a lig.a Ozama
Brigada de Artilleria N.o 1

Azua — Batallon de Tiradores — Cazadores

Santiago — { Batallon de Cazadores de Santiago
Id de id de Moca

Pto Plata — Media Brigada de Artilleria

Cada batallon se compone ó debe componerse de 65 plazas: 1 Capitan, 1 Teniente, 1 Sub Teniente 1 Sargento 1.o 4 Segundos, 1

Corneta, 4. Cabos 1°, 4 ó 2° y
50 Soldados.— La Briga-
da de Artilleria tiene 4 Com-
pañias. y cada cuerpo tiene
su E. M. de 5 plazas ó mas.

El principal elemento
de defensa del pais son las
montoneras, es decir ciudadanos
armados que todos concurren á
tomar las armas cuando son lla-
mados, especie de Guardia Nacio
nal, aunque con la indisciplina
consecuente en esta clase de tro-
pa.

En cuanto á Marina
todas las fuerzas de la República
se reducen á la Goleta "Capotillo"
y "Altagracia", la primera pro-
piedad del Estado y la segunda
de particular, la cual se ha armado
provisionalmente.— Nuestros
Marinos asisten todos á la
guerra como se ha visto ultima-
mente en el ataque dado al

"Telegrafo".- La Matrícula de la Marina Nacional puede alcanzar al número de 400 hombres sin contar la oficialidad.

Sto Dgo Set. 4 de 1869.

M. M. Gautier

Mro de la Sria.

Contestacion al 6.° punto

Hasta la fecha el Gobierno Dominicano no ha hecho concesion alguna á ningun poder ó Nacion extrangera.

Sto Domingo Setiembre 4 de 1869.-

M. M. Gautier

Ntro del Encargado

Enclosure No 8.

Statement of the National Property
of the Dominican Republic
with a translation of the same.

National Properties.

The strong place of the City of San Domingo, which contains the walls, 16 forts and bastions, two large batteries, spacious barracks, two gunpowder magazines, the Fortress called Homenaje and one park of Artillery, a complete armament of cannons, bronze and iron mortars and guns.

The fort of San Gerónimo

The fort of Santa, upon the river of that name (these two are in ruins)

The fort of Lt. Luis at Santiago de los Caballeros

The castle of St. Philip at Puerto Plata.

The fort of San Francis at Monte Cristi.

Propiedades Nacionales

La Plaza fuerte de la Ciudad de Sto Domingo que comprende sus murallas, 16 fuertes y fortines, dos grandes baterias, cuarteles espaciosos, dos almacenes para polvera, La fortaleza dicha Homenaje y un parque de Artilleria, Un armamento regular de cañones y morteros de hierro y bronce y fusiles.

El castillo de Sn. Gerónimo

El castillo de Haina, sobre el rio del mismo nombre (estos dos ar-
minados.

El fuerte de Sn Luis en Santiago de los Caballeros.

El Castillo de Sn Felipe en Puerto Plata.

The fort of Sta Bárbara at Samaná.

The fort of Cacaos at Samaná

The Custom House of Sto Domingo and its appurtenances.

The Custom House of Samaná (of wood)

The ports open to commerce are:

Sto Domingo,

Macoris,

Azua,

Samaná,

Puerto Plata, and

Monte Cristi.

Herein are not comprised various other points designed for fortifications, nor other ports or bays of importance such as:

Barahona, Puerto Viejo, La Caldera, Palenque, La Romana, Chavon,

El fuerte de Sn. Franco en Monte
Cristi.
El fuerte de Sta Bárbara en Samaná.
El do. de los Cacaos en do.
La Aduana de Sto Domingo y sus
dependencias.
La Aduana de Samaná (de madera)
Los puertos habilitados son:
Sto Domingo;
Macoris,
Azua,
Samaná,
Puerto Plata, y
Monte Cristi.
No estan comprendidos varios
otros puntos destinados á fortifica-
ciones, ni otros puertos y bahias
de importancia como Barahona,
Puerto Viejo, La Caldera, Palenque

Blanco, Matanzas Estero Balzo and Manzanillo.

The Government, also owns two fine palaces in the Capital, and various other public edifices, without counting its magnificent temples.

It also possesses, in the other towns of the Republic, some buildings and houses of small importance.

Sto Domingo, Sept. 3d 1869.

M. M. Gautier
Minister of the Interior.

La Romana, Chavon, Blanco, Matanzas, Estero Balza and Manzanillo.

El Gobierno posée ademas dos hermosos Palacios en la Capital, y otros edificios de la Comun, sin contar sus magnificos templos.

Tambien posée en las demas poblaciones de la República algunos edificios y casas de poca importancia.

Sto. Domingo, Set. 3. 1869.

M. M. Gautier

Mtro. de Lo Intr. Yca.

Enclosure No 9

Translation of an official Statement 7
of the Population of the Dom: Republic

Up to the present date it has been possible to make no statistics of the population of the Republic, because this operation requires peace and trangillity, in order that the administrative measures may be well understood and strictly carried out. Notwithstanding), according to the most trustworthy calculations, made with use of the censiis taken in 1819, the population of the Republic is not less than 260,000 souls.

Notwithstanding this calculation, which is the most exact, there is another, based on the

one formed by the ecclesiastical authorities for the due arrangement of parishes, and this gives only 207,700 souls, distributed among the different provinces and districts in the following manner:

Santo Domingo	41,400
Azua	36,000
Seybo	29,600
Samaná (district)	2,100
Vega	53,300
Santiago	35,800
Puerto Plata (district)	9,500
	207,700

From the above an error appears evident, because the Southern provinces, which are the most sparsely populated, contain 107,000,

while those of Cibao, which are the most thickly settled, including Samaná, only contain 100,700 souls. This arises from the fact that the population of the South is better known, and of that of Cibao no minute examination has been made; but there is no doubt that the population of the north, Samaná inclusive, is about one third larger than that of the South.

The production of the former, and the larger number of men put under arms by it, demonstrate this.

Sto. Domingo, Sept. 4th, 1869.

M. M. Gautier,
Minister of the Interior.

Enclosure No 8

National Property.

The fortifications of the city of St. Domingo, which comprise its walls, sixteen forts, large and small, two large batteries, spacious quarters, two powder-magazines, the fortress called del Homenaje, and a park of artillery. A regular armament of cannons and mortars of iron and brass; also guns.

The castle of San Gerasims.

The castle of Haina, on the river of the same name (these two are in ruins.)

(Translation.) (accompanying Instruction but not Enclosures)

Confidential.

Sept. 4, 1869

Memorandum.

The common tendency at this epoch, of small nationalities towards great political communities; the weariness of a people harassed for many years by continual and bloody civil wars; the consequent destruction of conservative principles; the virtual insecurity of private property and the stagnation of public wealth; the constant anxiety in which the spirits of society are kept without power to put an end to such weighty evils, if its own resources be relied upon

for that purpose; the thirst
for progress and peace, either
impossible or fleeting, with a
neighborhood, which, despite the
efforts of this government, does
not cease to be the focus of
insurrections against the terri-
tory of that neighbor or the haunt
of bandits who ravage the con-
tiguous frontiers; all these cir-
cumstances, which have become
truths known to the Dominican
people, have engendered and
strengthened in it the convic-
tion, that its repose, its insti-
tutions and its future, cannot
be safe except by having its
destinies annexed to or bound
in a solid and permanent manner

with the Great North American Confederation. This idea, which has been maturing for some years past, involves annexation, which is the thought best received by persons of influence, active in the politics of the country, because it best fulfils the aspirations of the people and will be a guaranty for their institutions and future progress, it being however understood that the United States of America will receive these ideas for the purpose of guarantying to the Dominican Republic its political existence and of uniting its destinies to theirs for the advantage of the liberty and civilization of America.

These ideas, which have been the object of long conferences, have been those which have presided at the establishment of the bases which have been confidentially and secretly written to-day.

The reasons which have induced the Government to require that the bases intended to form a definitive Treaty may never be presented to the Congress of the Union, are the following.

1. That if His Excellency President Grant should be circumspect on the subject until he shall be sure of triumphing with a majority of Congress, it should be taken into consideration that greater precautions

will have to be taken by the Dominican Cabinet. The charges which might be made against each, in case of failure, are diametrically opposite. General Grant's proposition to add to his Country, to incorporate with the immense territory which the Union possesses, two thirds of an Island rich in all the Kingdoms of nature, full of important ports, in geographical position considerable enough during peace, but of a high strategical rank for war, would be merely disapproved. The proceeding on the part of the Dominican government, would be construed adversely to its good intentions; and the calumny and malevolence of

bastard ambitions, would at
once lead to a precarious situ-
ation.

2nd All nations interested
in seeing this country abased
and reduced to nullity, would
be the first to extend to Haïti
the means of beginning an
attack on this government, by
employing for that purpose the
prejudices of race, and by exciting
those traditional animosities
which have not been destroyed
in the process of time.

3d That in the event of the
approval of annexation by the
Congress of the United States, to
base that approval on this paper,
which is essentially private, would

be to reveal that the Dominican Cabinet pledged itself to annex the Country without previously consulting it, notwithstanding it was aware of the spirit by which it was animated.

The Dominican Government would prefer the idea of annexation to that of a sale of Samana, as more definitive and more worthy. To incorporate itself with a free and civilized power; to form a part of the great American Union, is a much more elevated idea than forever to alienate a precious jewel of the national territory. Nevertheless, unfortunately the

I idea of selling Samana does not
meet with opposition even among
those same political enemies,
and all are equally disposed to
carry it into effect. The Haïtians
alone have shown fears of this
measure, and have even expressed
something officially on the subject.

As the acceptance of annex-
ation would give to the United
States dominion over all the Cus-
tom Houses, fortifications, ar-
mament, vessels, ports &c. as a
compensation therefor, the former
would pay the Republic the
sum necessary to discharge its
debt, so the option of buying
Samana, should it so be decid-
ded, supposes the payment of

the sum previously offered, the advance of $150,000 in money and arms in any event indispensable towards aiding in meeting the expenses of the Country pending its decision upon one of the two points referred to.

If, unfortunately, both propositions should be rejected, the written bases must preserve their essentially secret character, and all the documents framed upon the subject, shall be returned to the Dominican Government with necessary safety. In case either should be accepted, this document, thus private, will be obligatory upon both governments and will serve to form a definitive Treaty.

The four months spoken of is the time indispensable for carrying into effect the universal suffrage and the approbation by the Senate of the Treaty of annexation.

The guaranty against foreign aggressions and machinations is an absolute necessity; without it, a little and feeble State could not possibly exercise any act of sovereignty in opposition to the most powerful, which might with impunity annul its efforts.

If, in support of our operations, it should not be possible to despatch some war steamers, it would at least be prudent to send a few hundred men who

as an agricultural Colony should come armed and disposed to settle in some part of the territory best adapted for agriculture and Health. Being settled on the land which the government will at once grant to them, they would serve as a barrier to the pretensions of the adventurers of the South and as a nucleus for a new immigration in future.

It is necessary here to state that the Republic has been compelled by its urgent necessities to contract a loan from a house in London for £420,000, of which it will receive £320,000, the remaining £100,000 being

reserved for expenses of printing, commissions, transportation (drayage) &c., the principal and interest to be redeemable in twenty-five years by the payment of an annual sum of £58,000. The first instalment of this loan £38,4s.9 which represents £50,000 has been received. If annexation should be accepted by the government of the United States, it would be very important to know it as promptly as possible, in order that such measures may be adopted as may impede the emission of the European loan to the whole extent of the contract.

If the Congress of the Union should decide for the acquisition

of Samana, we say that the price which was offered under the administration of President Johnson, would be accepted. The reason for not lowering the price, is obvious and needs no explanation, since it being within the knowledge of the whole country that two millions of hard dollars were offered, to do the same to-day for a less sum, would afford ground for the supposition that the negotiation had been carried into effect by withholding sums to be used for private purposes.

Should there be a preference for the cession of Samana to annexation, the latter would not

on that account fail, but, on the
contrary, would be prepared for
with greater deliberation and
under happier auspices; for
the people while enjoying the
advantages of order, safety and
peace, the love of work and
anxiety to impart security to
property, would carry them de-
finitively to that forced and
inevitable conclusion.

It is of much importance
that the Consul or Commercial
Agent in this City and the
Vice Consul or Vice Agent in
Porto Plata, should be persons
who deserve the confidence of
the government, and should
aid it in carrying into effect

the measure which has just been explained. The persons who now fill those offices, do not comport with those views, the administration of President Baez having sufficient reason to believe that they are not its friends; consequently, it would be highly expedient if both could be superseded by persons whose antecedents may deserve the confidence of President Grant and who may have instructions to harmonize in a brotherly way with the Dominican Republic.

It is proper to know, and it may so be understood, that although it has been said above

that the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars, which the United States are to pay the Dominican Republic, in virtue of annexation as a compensation for the ports, fortresses, parks &c. which the State is to cede to the Union, is intended for the discharge of the public debt, which is estimated at that amount, is not the sum stipulated exclusively for that object, but is also intended to enable the State, which relinquishes its Custom Houses, the only important existing imposts, and which cannot be unduly at once increased, together with a land tax on a people harrassed

by civil wars and ruined by its disastrous war against Spain, may have the power to meet the first expenses and improvements incident to its new form and government, provided it be possible to reduce the amount of its debts, less the sum referred to.

In conclusion, the Dominican Cabinet desires the Government of the United States to direct its attention to the recent course of the revolutionists in Haiti, in providing the insurgent Dominicans on the southern frontier with men, arms, munitions, &c. After the last repulse given to the latter, various corpses of

Haïtians were met with, and it was ascertained from prisoners that there was a company of more than a hundred men in the service of the insurgents. This fact has much significance with reference to this business, and it is not known how far it would be proper to give a serious hint upon the subject to the revolutionary government at St. Mark.

Saint Domingo,
4th September 1869.

Confidencial

Memorandum.

La tendencia comun de nuestra época en las pequeñas nacionalidades hácia las grandes unidades políticas; el pan-pancis de un pueblo largos años sacudido por continuas y encarnizadas guerras civiles; el consiguiente aniquilamiento de los principios conservadores; la casi inseguridad de la propiedad particular y la estagnacion de la riqueza pública; la zozobra en que se mantienen los ánimos de los asociados sin poder conseguir el término de tan graves males, si para ello ha de contarse con los propios elementos; la sed de progreso y de paz, imposibles ó efímeros con sus vecindarios que á pesar de los esfuerzos del Gobierno de este no deja de ser el foco de insurrecciones contra el territorio de aquella

ni la guarida de los bandidos que
desolan sus Comarcas fronterizas;
Todas estas circunstancias que han
llegado á ser verdades conocidas
para el pueblo dominicano le han
formado y robustecido la conviccion
de que su reposo, sus instituciones
y su porvenir no pueden estar á
salvo si no se agregandose ó ligando
sus destinos de una manera sólida
y permanente á la Gran Confedera-
cion Norte-Americana. Esta
idea que viene madurandose de
algunos años atras implica la
anexion que es el pensamiento
mejor recibido por las personas de
influencia y accion en la política del
pais, porque ella llena mejor las
aspiraciones del pueblo y será la

garantía de sus instituciones y progreso futuro; entendiendose desde luego que los Estados Unidos de América acojeran estas ideas con el objeto de garantizar á la República Dominicana su existencia política y ligarla á sus destinos en beneficio de la libertad y civilizacion de América

Estas ideas que han sido objeto de largas conferencias son las que han presidido al establecimiento de las bases que con el caracter de confidenciales y secretas se dejan escritas en esta fecha

Las razones que inducen al Gobierno á establecer que jamas se presenten al Congreso de la Union las bases destinadas á formar el

Tratado definitivo por las siguientes:

1ª Que si S. E. el Presidente Grant guarda circunspeccion en el asunto hasta que llegue á estar seguro de triunfar con la mayoria del Congreso, debe tenerse en cuenta que mayores precauciones habrá de tomar el Gabinete Dominicano. Los cargos que á uno y otro pudieran hacerse, en caso de una repulsa, son diametralmente contrarios: al Presidente Grant se le desaprobaria simplemente la idea de acrecentar su pais; de incorporar al inmenso territorio que posee la Nacion que dirije las dos terceras partes de una Isla, rica en todos los reinos de la naturaleza, llena de puertos importantes, colocada

en una posicion geográfica bastante considerable durante la paz y en alto grado estratégica para la guerra... Al Gobierno Dominicano se le interpretaría contrariamente á sus buenas intenciones en proceder; y la calumnia y ojeriza de ambiciones bastardas le traerian desde luego una situacion precaria

2ª Todas las naciones interesadas en ver este pais postrado y sumido en la nulidad, serian las primeras que proporcionarian á Haïti los medios de tomar la iniciativa para agredir á este Gobierno, utilizando para ello las preocupaciones de raza y desper-

tando rencores históricos que aun
no ha destruido el transcurso
de los tiempos

y. 3ª Que en el caso de ser
aprobada la Anexion por el
Congreso de los Estados Unidos,
basar la aceptacion en ese
documento esencialmente
privado, perjà revelar que
el Gabinete Dominicano
se comprometió á anexar el
pais sin consultarle antes,
á pesar de conocer el espíri-
tu de que está animada.

El Gobierno Domini-
no preferiria el pensamiento
de anexion al de venta de
Samaná como mas defini-
tivo y mas digno. Incorpo-

rarse á una Potencia libre y civili-
zada, formar parte de la gran
unidad americana, es una idea
mucho mas elevada que enage-
nar para siempre una preciada
joya del territorio nacional.—
Sin embargo, desgraciadamente
la idea de vender á Samaná
no encuentra oposicion, ni aun
entre los mismos enemigos políti-
cos, y todos á la par se hallan
dispuestos á llevarla á cabo.
Solo los haitianos han manifes-
tado recelos acerca de esa cues-
tion, y aun algo han dicho de
una manera oficial

Como la aceptacion de
la anexion daria á los Esta-
dos Unidos el dominio de

todas las Aduanas, Fortifica-
ciones, armamento, buques,
puertos &a y en indemniza-
cion aquellos darian á la
República lo necesario para
pagar su deuda: como la
opcion por comprar á Sama-
ná, en el caso de que así se
decidiera, supone la entrega
de la cantidad antes ofreci-
da, el avance de $150.000,
en dinero y armas es de
todo punto indispensable
para ayudar á subvenir
á los Gastos del país en
tanto que se realice defi-
nitivamente la cuestion
sobre uno de los dos puntos
aludidos.

Si

Si por desgracia fuesen recha-
zadas una y otra proposicion,
las bases escritas deberan con-
servar su carácter de esencial-
mente reservadas, y todos los
documentos dirijidos sobre
el particular seran remitidos
al Gobierno Dominicano con
las seguridades requeridas
En el caso de que se acepte
cualquiera de las dos, ese do-
cumento, asi privado, será
obligatorio para ambos
Gobiernos y servirá para
formular el Tratado defi-
nitivo. Los cuatro meses
de que se habla es el plazo
indispensable para llevar
á cabo el sufragio univer-

pal y aprobación del Sena-
do tratandose de la anexion.

La garantía contra
agresiones ó maquinaciones
exteriores es una necesidad
absoluta; sin ella no es
dable que un Estado pe-
queño y debil pueda ejer-
cer ningun acto de su so-
beranía contrarrestado por
los mas poderosos que im-
punemente pudieran anu-
lar sus esfuerzos

Si al apoyo de nues
tras operaciones no fuere
posible enviar algunos
vapores de Guerra, sería
á lo ménos prudente y
de efecto decisivo el envió

de algunos centenares de hombres que con el carácter de colonia agrícola, venía armada y dispuesta á colocarse en una porción de territorio de las mejores condiciones agrarias é higiénicas. Allí establecidos en la tierra que el Gobierno les concediría desde luego servirían de obstáculo á las pretensiones de los aventureros de las fronteras del Sud y de núcleo para una nueva inmigracion en el porvenir.

Es necesario advertir aquí que la República en sus urgencias se vio precisa-

da ultimamente á contraer un empréstito celebrando un contrato con una casa de Lóndres por valor de £ 420.000. de las cuales recibiria £ 320.000 quedando las obras £ 100.000 para los gastos de impresion Comision Corretaje & a. debiendo el Capital é intereses ser amortizables en 25 años pagando anualmente £ 28.900. De este empréstito se tiene recibido ya la primera entrega de £ 30.095 4s 9d que representan £ 30.000. — Si la aceptacion de la anexion se decreta por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, importaria mucho saberlo lo mas pronto, á fin

de poner en práctica las medidas que impidan la emision del empréstito en Europa por la totalidad del Contrato.

Si el Congreso de la Union se decidiera por la adquisicion de Samaná, decimos que se aceptaria el precio que antes se ofreció bajo la administracion del Señor Johnson.— La razon de no poder disminuir el valor es muy perceptible; y no necesita Comentarios, puesto que estando al Conocimiento de todo el pais que se ofrecieron dos millones de pesos fuertes, hacer eso mismo hoy por cantidad menor, seria dar már-

gen á que se supusiese que se
habrá llevado á cabo la nego-
ciacion ocultando cantidades
para utilizarlas. Particular-
mente

En el caso de que el pen-
samiento de la cesion de Sa-
maná prevaleciere sobre el
de anexion, esta no sería
por eso irrealizable, antes al
contrario la prepararía con
mas tiempo y felices auspi-
cios; porque gozando los
pueblos las ventajas del
órden, la seguridad y la
paz, el amor al trabajo y
el ansia de asegurar la
propiedad les llevaría de-
finitivamente á esa forzosa

é indeclinable consecuencia.

Importa mucho que el Cónsul ó Agente Comercial en esta Ciudad y el Vice-Cónsul ó Vice Agente Comercial en Puerto Plata sean personas que merezcan la confianza del Gobierno y le ayuden en el pensamiento que acaba de explanarse. Los que actualmente no desempeñan dichos destinos no corresponden á tales miras, teniendo la Administración del Presidente Báez suficientes motivos para no juzgarle amigos suyos; por tanto sería de alta conveniencia que ambos fuesen reemplazados por personas que por sus

antecedentes merezcan la
confianza de S. E. el Presi
dente Grant y que tengan
instrucciones de acordarse y
hermanarse en ideas con
el Gabinete Dominicano

Conviene saber y que
se tenga entendido que aunque
antes se ha dicho que la can
tidad de un millon qui-
nientos mil pesos que entre-
guen los Estados Unidos á
la Republica Dominicana
por efecto de la anexion, como
compensacion de los puertos
fortalezas, parques & que
el Estado cederá á la Union,
se destina al pago de la
deuda pública en cuya su-

ma se estima esta, no es la canti-
dad estipulada con ese esclusivo
objeto, sino tambien con el de que
el Estado, - que abandona sus
Aduanas, único impuesto ac-
tual de importancia y que
no puede sobrecargar, de re-
pente, con un impuesto territo-
rial á un pueblo trabajado
por las guerras civiles y
arruinado con su desastrosa
guerra contra España, - ten-
ga con que poder atender
á los primeros gastos y
mejoras de su nueva forma
y administracion, siempre
que le sea posible reducir
el guarismo de sus acreen-
cias ménos de aquella

cantidad.—

Como conclusion el Gabine-
te Dominicano desea que el Go-
bierno de los Estados Unidos
fije su atencion sobre la conducta
que los revolucionarios de Haïti
observan en estos momentos,
proveyendo de hombres, armas
municiones &a á los facciosos
dominicanos de las fronteras
del Sud. En la última derro-
ta dada á éstos se han encon-
trado varios cadáveres de
haïtianos y por los prisio-
neros se sabe que habia una
compañia de mas de cien
hombres de los mismos, en
su ayuda.— En la nego-
ciacion que se ventila este

hecho es muy significativo y no se hasta que punto sería conveniente una intimación sería al Gobierno revolucionario de Sn Marcos sobre el particular.

Santo Dgo Set. 4 de 1869.

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(Translation)

Confidential

Memorandum

The common tendency at this epoch, of small nationalities towards great political communities; the weariness of a people harassed for many years by continual and bloody civil wars; the consequent destruction of conservative principles; the virtual insecurity of private property and the stagnation of public wealth; the constant anxiety in which the spirits of Society are kept without power to put an end to such weighty

evils, if its own resources be relied upon for that purpose; the thirst for progress and peace, either impossible or fleeting, with a neighborhood, which despite the efforts of this government, does not cease to be the focus of insurrections against the territory of that neighbor or the haunt of bandits who ravage the contiguous frontiers. all these circumstances which have become truths known to the Dominican people, have engendered and strengthened in it the conviction, that its repose, its institutions and its future, cannot be safe except by having its destinies annexed to or bound in a solid and permanent manner

with the Great North American
Confederation. This idea, which
has been maturing for some
years past, involves annexation,
which is the thought best received
by persons of influence, active in
the politics of the country, because
it best fulfills the aspirations
of the people and will be a
guaranty for their institutions
and future progress, it being
however understood that the
United States of America will
receive these ideas for the purpose
of guarantying to the Dominican
Republic its political existence
and of uniting its destinies
to theirs for the advantage of
the liberty and civilization of

America.

These ideas, which have been the object of long conferences, have been those which have presided at the establishment of the bases which have been confidentially and secretly written to-day.

The reasons which have induced the Government to require that the bases intended to form a definitive Treaty may never be presented to the Congress of the Union, are the following.

1 That if His Excellency President Grant should be circumspect on the subject until he shall be sure of triumphing with a majority of Congress, it

should be taken into consideration that greater precautions will have to be taken by the Dominican Cabinet. The charges which might be made against each, in case of failure, are diametrically opposite. General Grant's proposition to add to his country, to incorporate with the immense territory which the Union possesses, two thirds of an Island rich in all the kingdoms of nature, full of important ports, in geographical position considerable enough during peace, but of a high strategic rank for war, would be merely disapproved. The proceeding on the part of the Dominican Govern-

ments, would be construed adversely to its good intentions, and the Calumny and malevolence of bastard ambitions, would at once lead to a precarious situation.

2nd. All nations interested in seeing this country aband and reduced to nullity, would be the first to extend to Haiti the means of beginning an attack on this Government, by employing for that purpose the prejudices of race, and by exciting those traditional animosities which have not been destroyed in the process of time.

3rd. That in the event of the approval of annexations by the Congress of the United States, to have that approval on this

paper, which is spentially private,
would be to reveal that the Domini-
can Cabinet pledged itself to annex
the Country without previously
consulting it, notwithstanding
it was aware of the spirit by
which it was animated.
The Dominican Government
would prefer the idea of
annexation to that of a sale
of Samana, as more definitive
and more worthy. To incorpo-
rate itself with a free and
civilized power, to form a
part of the great American
Union, is a much more
Elevated idea than forever
to alienate a precious jewel
of the national territory.

Nevertheless, unfortunately the
idea of killing Samana does not
meet with opposition even among
those same political enemies, and
all are equally disposed to carry
it into effect. The Haitians alone
have shown fears of this measure;
and have even expressed something
officially on the subject.
As the acceptance of annexation
would give to the United States
dominion over all the Custom
Houses, fortifications, armament,
vessels, ports &c; as a com-
pensation therefor, the former
would pay the Republic the
sum necessary to discharge its
debt, as the option of buying
Samana, should it so be

decided, supposes the payment of the sum previously offered, the advance of $150,000 in money and arms in any event indispensable, towards aiding in meeting the expenses of the Country pending its decision upon one of the two points referred to.

If unfortunately, both propositions should be rejected, the written bases must preserve their essentially secret character, and all the documents framed upon the subject, shall be returned to the Dominican Government with necessary safety. In case either should be accepted, this document, thus private, will be obligatory upon

both governments and will serve to form a definitive Treaty. The four months spoken of is the time indispensable for carrying into effect the universal suffrage and the approbation by the Senate of the Treaty of annexation.

The guaranty against foreign aggressions and machinations is an absolute necessity; without it, a little and feeble State could not possibly exercise any act of sovereignty in opposition to the most powerful, which might with impunity annul its efforts.

If, in support of our operations, it should not be possible to despatch some war Steamers,

it would at least be prudent to
send a few hundred men who as
an agricultural Colony should come
armed and disposed to settle in
some part of the territory best adap-
ted for agriculture and Health.
Being settled on the land which
the Government will at once
grant to them, they would serve
as a barrier to the pretensions
of the adventurers of the South
and as a nucleus for a new
immigration in future.

It is necessary here
to state that the Republic
has been compelled by its
urgent necessities to contract
a loan from a house in
London for £ 420,000, of which

it will receive £320,000, the remaining £100,000 being reserved for expenses of printing, commissions, drayage &c; the principal and interest to be redeemable in twenty five years by the payment of an annual sum of £58,000 — The first instalment of this loan £38,489 which represents £50,000 has been received. If annexation should be accepted by the government of the United States, it would be very important to know it, as promptly as possible, in order that such measures may be adopted as may impede the emission of the European loan to the whole extent of the contract.

If the Congress of the Union should decide for the acquisition of Samana, we say that the price which was offered under the administration of President Johnson would be accepted. The reason for not lowering the price is obvious & needs no explanation, since it being within the knowledge of the whole country that two millions of hard dollars were offered, & do the same to-day for a less sum, would afford ground for the supposition that the negotiations had been carried into effect by withholding sums to be used for private purposes.

Should there be a preference for the union of Samana to annexation, the latter would not on that account fail, but, on the contrary, would be prepared for with greater deliberation and wider happier auspices; for the people while enjoying the advantages of order, safety and peace, the love of work and anxiety to impart security to property, would carry them definitively to that forced and inevitable conclusion.

It is of much importance that the Consular Commercial Agent in this City and the Vice Consul or Vice Agent in Porto Plata, should be persons who

deserve the confidence of the
Government, and should aid it in
carrying into effect the measure
which has just been explained.
The persons who now fill those
offices, do not comport with those
views, the administration of President
Baez having sufficient reasons to
believe that they are not its friends;
Consequently, it would be highly
expedient if both could be
superseded by persons whose
antecedents may deserve the
confidence of President Grant
and who may have instructions
to harmonize in a brotherly way
with the Dominican Republic.

It is proper
to know, and it may so be

understood, that although it has been said above that the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars, which the United States are to pay the Dominican Republic, in virtue of annexation as a compensation for the ports, fortresses, parks &c which the State is to cede to the Union, is intended for the discharge of the public debt, which is estimated at that amount, is not the sum stipulated exclusively for that object, but is also intended to enable the State, which relinquishes its Custom Houses, the only important existing import, and which cannot be unduly

at once increased, together with a land tax on a people harassed by civil wars and ruined by its disastrous war against Spain, may have the power to meet the first expenses and improvements incident to its new form and government, provided it be possible to reduce the amount of its debts, less the sum referred to.

In conclusion, the Dominican Cabinet desires the Government of the United States to direct its attention to the recent course of the revolutionists in Haïti, in providing the insurgent Dominicans on the Southern

frontier with men, arms, munitions &c—
After the last repulse given to
the latter, various corpses of Haitians
were met with, and it was ascertained
from prisoners that there was a
company of more than a hundred
men in the service of the insur-
gents. This fact has much
signification with reference to
this business, and it is not
known how far it would be
proper to give a serious hint
upon the subject to the
revolutionary government at
St Mark.

Saint Domingo
4th Sept 1869